密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America)　　PETER S JOWE,
HIN WONG, (Canton)　　(Hankow)

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 41
Special Articles
The American Minister and Good Government in China.. ..... J. J. Heeren 43
Canton's Experiment with Commission Government..... ..... S. Y. Wu 44
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Views on Labor and Capital..... 45
China's Future Independence Menaced by Debt Problem .. .. Hollington K. Tong 46
China Trade Act Regulations 58
Men and Events 65
News from Central China 68
The Week in the Far East..... 72
General News Summary..... 74
New Books and Publications
Indiscreet Chronicle From the Pacific 78
What the Ships Carry between America and China.... 80
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 81
Far Eastern American Bar Association 82
The United States Court for China 84

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WANG CHUNG-HUI AND WELLINGTON KOO have been impeached and driven from office. The old guard of militarists have outwitted the younger men and have achieved their retirement. So far as the old guard is concerned, so far—so good. So far as China is concerned, it is a sad day. Wang Chung-hui undoubtedly showed promise of becoming the best premier the Republic has had. He is honest, conscientious. He represented to foreigners an earnest of a better day. He was an inspiration to the younger generation. Wellington Koo has fought China's most serious international battles both at Paris and Washington. In the eyes of foreigners, he represents modern China—he personates China's struggle for economic and political independence. His elevation to Cabinet rank indicated that the old days were over and that a more competent officialdom had been inaugurated in Peking. Both these men have been educated abroad, both are distinguished scholars, both have served China faithfully. Everyone who labors for China in this transitional period is likely to be guilty of errors of judgement, but it can be said of Wang Chung-hui and Wellington Koo that their errors have never been of motive. They always tried to do the right thing. Their impeachment means much to China. It means that militarism is still in control of the capital; it means that all the gains that China made at Washington are likely to be shelved—to be held in abeyance until similar men can return to power. For what nation will trust the China of minister Lo Wen-kan's persecutors? What nation will trust the China of arrests by mandate, of this dismissal of competent ministers by military cliques, of revived incompetence or rejuvenated corruption? Wellington Koo was about to take up the problem of the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. 1923 is a year of tremendous moment to China, for, if the 21 Demands are inoperative, many infringements on China's sovereignty come to an end during that year. If the 21 Demands are to be recognized as binding upon China, many of these infringements obtain a new lease of life. It is advantageous to some forces that honest and capable men like Wang Chung-hui and Koo be driven from power and kept out of office while these questions are determined It is advantageous to certain interests that jackals be in office at such a time. The foreign friends of China sometimes realize that the worst enemies of China are the Chinese themselves.

FAR EASTERN FOREIGN journalists are often in the position of country journalists who play a part in the moulding of the affairs of the community in which they are, but are seldom known outside of that community. It is rare indeed that a personality appears like Robert Young, the late editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, whose trenchant thought and whose singleness of purpose, his candor and fairness produced for himself a world-wide reputation, not so much as a technical authority on the subject at hand, but as a political philosopher. Robert Young represents that type of British journalism which was a reaction against the cant and intolerance of the Victorian era and which expressed itself by constant revolt against traditional tendencies and by an insistence upon rationalizing every phase of human life. Robert Young did not accept conditions because they existed. He sought for truth and mercilessly attacked what to him appeared false and harmful to the welfare of mankind. In the course of his editorial career he saw Japan move from a small island kingdom to one of the great nations of the world. In her rise to power, Japan committed errors of taste, of judgement and of international morals which in the end might have served to undo her. Each one of these errors Robert Young attacked bitterly and fearlessly. There were elements among Japanese officialdom which came to look upon this valiant man as an enemy of their country. There must be elements among the Japanese today who realize that his insistence upon the truth, his persistence in telling the truth, were acts of friendship for Japan and that had Robert Young been heeded in the hectic days of 1915, 1917 and 1919, Japan today would have had more friends in China, Great Britain and the United States. His attitude toward America was always one of friendship. He found much to criticise in the puritanical attitude which many Americans maintain and in the illiberal spirit which developed after the war. But he must have realized, with his singularly rational mind, that the accelerated patriotism of the war period would engender a reaction unfavorable to the free expression of opinion and to the exercise of individualistic judgements on public questions. The *Japan Chronicle* was a personification of Robert Young. What it will be without him we cannot imagine. The *Weekly Review* can only express its deepest condolence to his family with all Far Eastern journalists to mourn the loss of a great man and a great journalist.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF LITTLE CHILDREN ranging in age from five to twelve years in Shanghai factories is a terrible thing, but we wonder what would happen if some outside power with the means for making its mandates obeyed should suddenly forbid the employment of children in the Shanghai district. There isn't a shop in Shanghai (including the International and French cities and the three Chinese cities with a total population of approximately a million and half people) that doesn't employ children. Chinese children of the working classes are apprenticed out in the trades practically as soon as they are able to walk. Chinese household servants usually have from one to three children following them about doing the menial tasks, payment for which consists of food only. Most countries have laws prohibiting the employment of children below a certain age, but when such laws are passed it is presumed that the country making the laws will at the same time provide school and playground-recreational facilities for the children who are barred from the factories and shops. The Chinese government is doing practically nothing for the education of children generally and if there are any factory laws or child labor laws in the land we have never heard of them. Modern industrial development in China is just beginning, but from the standpoint of industry in general China is about a century behind the rest of the world. Conditions surrounding the lives of the children of the masses of China are mediaeval and cannot be solved by any one plan of removing them from the industries. There has got to be a tremendous amount of education and reform in China, before the Chinese people themselves begin to understand that a modern nation can not be constructed upon a foundation consisting of ill-treated, underfed and uneducated youth.

CHILD labor is but one phase of the industrial problem in China that has developed with the coming of the modern factory. That the conditions surrounding labor in China are unsatisfactory, all thinking persons admit. This is but natural when we consider the great surplus of labor that exists in China and will continue to exist until the country becomes organized politically and economically. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000,000 soldiers under the control of the various military tuchuns of China. This horde of soldiers really represents surplus labor for it is obvious that few self-respecting men would choose the degraded, underpaid and unpaid life of a Chinese soldier if he could get a decent job in a factory or on a farm. As long as there are from six to a dozen men for every job, it is natural that labor will be underpaid and exploited in this country. Certainly to that extent labor is a commodity.

THROUGH the advent of a number of Western investigators and social workers in China we have been hearing much in recent months regarding the deplorable labor situation in China. This is all to the good for much attention has been concentrated upon the problem and out of it may develop ideas of constructive benefit. We have however been hearing more about the sorry conditions and entirely too little in the form of constructive suggestions. There is no question but that China should be able to benefit from the experiences of the West, but the man who believes that any Western cure-all will solve the industrial problem of China is a dangerous visionary. Labor in America is better paid and conditions surrounding labor in the United States are considered to be better than in any other country, but in spite of this America last year had some 3,000 strikes. Agitations conducted in China among the labor classes are likely to work irreparable damage to all interests concerned. The labor situation in China which is complicated by the political situation is entirely too dangerous to be trifled with by persons who see in China a great field for uplift work simply because operators in China cotton mills receive only 50 cents a day while operators in cotton mills in America and Great Britain receive two or three dollars a day for the same kind of work.

WE do not desire to appear critical of the efforts of those from the West who are trying to better working conditions in China. More strength to them, but on the other hand we do desire to point out that reforms out here will have to be worked out with the actual political and economic conditions now existing in China carefully in mind, otherwise forces are likely to be started that may have disastrous effects. The foreign factory establish-

ed in China becomes to all intents and purposes a Chinese factory for the simple reason that foreign industrial institutions in China must compete not only with similar enterprises operated by the Chinese themselves but also with hand labor. The foreign factory operator simply for the reason that it is easy to single him out is likely to be made the victim of special burdens that may drive him from the field. The fact that better paid and treated labor is a real economy has been learned in the West and is being learned here, but care must be taken that foreign enterprises are not singled out for persecution by those who are looking for clubs with which to eliminate the foreigner. One of China's greatest needs today is foreign capital and technical skill with which the latent resources of the country may be developed to the end that China's masses may be uplifted to their rightful share in the prosperity and happiness that is their due. A false step at this critical stage of the China situation might quite easily set the country back many years in getting the transportation, communication, sanitation, conservancy work and vital industries which she so sorely needs. Conditions surrounding labor in China are deplorable, but this is only one phase of a generally deplorable situation that China will have to work or fight out if she ever expects to become a modern nation.

The American Minister and Good Government in China

BY J. J. HEEREN, PH. D.

DR. J. G. Schurman, United States Minister to China, and Mrs. Schurman reached Tsinan during the night of November 22 and left on the morning of the 26. During these four days there was a ceaseless round of receptions, teas and dinners, of which the more prominent were Mrs. Gauss's reception at the U. S. Consulate, the reception given by the Shantung Christian University, the dinner of the newly formed American Association of Tsinan, the dinner given by the Military and Civil Governors of Shantung and the dinner of the Tsinan Chamber of Commerce.

The Minister and Mrs. Schurman were the guests of Consul and Mrs. C. E. Gauss, typical Americans, friendly and democratic, having a kind word for every one from the youngest to the oldest. Dr. and Mrs. Schurman endeared themselves alike to the foreigners and the Chinese.

The high water mark of this visit was reached on Friday when the various organizations of the Tsinan Chamber of Commerce invited 106 guests to an elaborate dinner to honor the official representative of the American government. It was a day long to be remembered. A large banner with the characters "huan ying" ("Welcome") was stretched across the main street, and thousands of flags were flying all over the city as if some wielder of imperial power had come to visit the provincial capital. At this dinner the Minister gave an excellent address on "Good Government" of which the following is a résumé:

"In the United States all classes of people regardless of what they do are interested in good government. Since this is possibly also true in China, I shall speak to you about government.

"In China one often hears two remarks: (1) The United States should help China set up an efficient government. (2) By her influence and her example the United States should lead China in the direction of good government. It is, however, for the Chinese themselves to decide what sort of government they are to have, and the United States can help China only by her example.

"I am confident that the Chinese, who have been so successful in literature and in commerce, will ultimately secure a good government. This hope I base upon the Chinese people themselves. Since you represent the various organizations of the city, it may be helpful to present to you some of the perplexing problems that confronted the United States and which she has solved successfully.

"The first of these was the making of a fundamental distinction between military and civil government. Only two kinds of government are possible: (a) Government by force. This sort of government has one, and only one, advantage, and that is, if the army happens to be efficient, it can be quickly set up. The great disadvantage, however, is the fact that such a government never lasts. (b) Government by consent. The United States set up a new type government that does not rest upon force but upon the consent of the people. For 150 years the United States has given the world an example of a great republic resting solely on the consent of the governed. Our army has always been small in times of peace. During the Great War we put 5,000,000 men under arms; but eight months after the close of the war, all but 150,000 of these soldiers had been disbanded and sent back into civilian life. For 150 years the United States has proved that a republic can survive by resting on the consent of the people.

"The solution of the second problem proved that a government may be successful if the powers of government are divided between the central government and the states, or provinces, as you say in China. This distribution of powers is called the federal system For 150 years the United States has proved that the federal system is a very fortunate system. We think that federalism is absolutely necessary for a democracy possessing an extensive territory. In a federal system the provinces manage all the local affairs, and the central government controls the things that concern all the provinces.

"The United States constitution not only divides the powers between the central government and the states, but it also makes each absolutely supreme in its own sphere. Before the United States appeared 150 years ago there were only two forms of government: Governments in which the central government was very strong, and states, like the old German Empire, in which the central government was very weak and in which the provinces, or separate states, had nearly all the power. The United States made neither the central government nor the separate states excessively strong, but gave to both a reasonable amount of power.

"And now I want to show how the machine works; describe the motor that drives the machine. In a government by force the chief issues an order, and the army enforces it. In 1914 we were confronted with the question, 'Shall the United States enter the war?' By 1917 the people had determined that we should enter and compelled the government to do so. This is government by public opinion. Public opinion is the motor that drives the machine of government.

"If one party says one thing, and another party says another thing, what happens then? In a government by force the leaders would probably

fight it out, and the side that won would have its way. In a government by consent there is usually found a solution that involves neither extreme: the people choose the middle of the road, the moderate course. Government by consent is government by concession. One of our great writers has said, "Government consists of compromises." Since the Chinese are so skilled in making compromises, they ought to be very successful in running a republic.

"We Americans made a great many mistakes, and it took us a long time to get our government firmly established. In 1776 there were 13 colonies, all independent and all jealous of one another. We believe, as do the Chinese, in common sense. Before a crisis occurred a convention was called to discuss ways and means of getting together. The 13 colonies sent their men as delegates, among whom there were such men as George Washington, a great military leader, Alexander Hamilton, a financial genius and a firm believer in a strong central government, and Madison, a supporter of "provincial autonomy". These men talked and talked, week after week, month after month, until it seemed that nothing would be accomplished. These delegates compromised until no one leader got all he wanted; but they produced a constitution that satisfied the common sense of the average man. In time we succeeded in firmly establishing our, government. In time the Chinese with their emphais upon common sense and compromise will also succeed in achieving good government."

Canton's Experiment with Commission Government

BY S. Y. WU

IN a previous article entitled "Canton's Municipal Progress" published in the *Weekly Review* about a year ago, the writer described the general organization of the Canton Municipal government and commented upon its record of good work actually accomplished. It is the purpose of the present article to relate some of the interesting experiences the Canton municipal authorities have found in the course of their undertakings and in the operation of the new form of government they tentatively adopted. The writer, being one of the promoters of Canton's municipal autonomy and having served in the municipal administration for nearly two years, hopes to present in this article such views as he thinks would be of interest to those interested in the movement of municipal reform for China.

Following the promulgation of the Provisional Charter of the City of Canton by its provincial government in March 1921, the government of the great southern metropolis of China with a population of one million and a quarter was placed in the hands of a group of foreign educated young men, mostly returned students from the United States, under the mayoralty of Sun Fo, the able son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic. From the date of his assumption of office until June 1922, when he was obliged to vacate his post in consequence of the recent Canton *coup d'etat*, Mayor Sun Fo, in a period of fifteen months, had effected marvelous improvements in Canton both in its physical appearance and in its city administration. But visitors to Canton as well as the public in general merely see the changes of the city's appearance; they know but little of the actual working of the newly adopted machine of government. Only those who have seen Canton before the demolition of its city walls and prior to the establishment of its municipal government can truly appreciate the improvements now accomplished.

Canton, like all the other cities of China, was without an independent and competent institution to take charge of its city affairs previous to the promulgation of its present city charter. Its municipal affairs were either neglected or absorbed by some other government offices, most commonly the police stations, and they were in no way adequately handled. Public sanitation, the thing most badly needed in any and every city of China, was most noticeably neglected. There was not any public fund designated for the maintenance and improvement of the city except that of the house rent tax which, yielding an annual receipt of approximately $600,000, was specially collected for the upkeep of the city police. Notwithstanding the fact that the Southerners are generally regarded as the most progressive people of the country, the Cantonese never considered seriously the necessity of having a separate institution to take charge of their city affairs, much less had they ever thought of contributing special taxes for their city improvements, which, in their accustomed mode of secluded life, do not appear to be of any immediate concern to their interest. Besides, the city was, and is, crowded with unruly soldiers whose chief business was to disturb public peace and to create trouble for the people. And it was under such trying conditions that Sun Fo started the organization of the Canton Municipal government.

The Canton Municipality, as so it is officially styled, consists of six bureaux, namely: City Finance, Public Safety, Public Education, Public Health, Public Works and Public Utilities, whose chiefs, appointed by the governor under the mayor's recommendation, jointly form the Municipal Executive Commission with the Mayor as chairman. Being the chief executive of the municipal administration and the representative of the city, the mayor was directly chosen and appointed by the governor. Apart from and independent of the Executive Commission, there is an audit department whose duty, as stipulated in the city charter, is to audit all the municipal accounts. The Chief auditor, appointed by the governor, holds the same official rank as that of the Commissioner. The city charter, besides, provides for the formation of a semi-representative body known as the City Advisory Council consisting of thirty members. One third of these members was to be appointed by the governor, another third by the various commercial, industrial, educational and professional bodies of the city and the remaining third by popular election. The original commission form of government as adopted by the American cities is not with such advisory council and audit department as Canton has adopted. But such modifications were introduced after careful consideration in order to meet local conditions. This advisory council is indeed a unique feature in the Canton charter deserving special notice. As the city charter was only adopted provisionally pending its subsequent revision by the Provincial Assembly after a period of five years, Mayor Sun Fo, who drafted the charter, has as his final aim that the citizens of Canton after five years' time may be prepared to select all their city officials by means of popular election. The fact that one third of the members of the advisory council were to be put to general election once every year was expressly for the purpose of fostering in the people the spirit of popular government and familiarizing them with the method and practice of popular election. The outcome of the first election of the advisory council indeed disclosed the fact that the Cantonese, though the most progressive lot of China, are as a whole not yet prepared for the exercise of democratic rights. Canton has a population of about one million and a quarter, of which there must be closely 40% eligible for municipal election, as according to the charter the women folks are not defranchised. But it turned out to be a great surprise, though not unexpected to those competent observers, that not more than a few thousand people actually cast their votes. Yet the first election had to be declared void by the Canton District Court on account of proved corrupt practice. Another election was subsequently conducted under strict supervision and the advisory council was not able to meet until more than one year after the existence of the executive commission. When the election was finally completed the advisory council again found themselves in a muddle amongst the thirty members over the election of a chairman. They had spent more than two months' time in choosing their own chairman while it should have been done in one meeting. While not having the least intention of demeriting the present form of Canton's city government, which has its many commendable features, the writer just brings out these plain facts as an object lesson to China's city reformers. Notwithstanding all these troubles which are unavoidable in China's present generation of political transition, Canton's municipal government in its present form was on the whole very wisely devised. The advisory council, in the way it was elected and organized, should at least serve as a means to demonstrate to, thereby familiarizing, the masses with the principles and practice of democratic government. The author of the Canton charter, in allowing only one third of the members of the advisory council to be chosen by popular election, evidently anticipated the fact that the elected members could hardly be relied upon as the citizens' representatives in the true sense of the term inasmuch as the election was intended to be more or less a matter of experiment. The power of the advisory council is also very limited. It acts, as its name correctly signifies, merely in an advisory capacity to the municipal executive commission. In case of any dispute or difference between the executive commission and the advisory council, the matter is to be referred to the governor, who remains the supreme authority over the municipal administration. The Canton

leaders, when drafting their city charter, well recognized the fact that their fellow citizens must climb the ladder of guardianship in order to reach the sure goal of municipal autonomy, and their recognition of such fact has proved to be amply justified.

The municipal executive commission, holding regular meetings once every week, transacts all the business requiring the executive decision and approval. The seven commissioners including the mayor were all Western educated young men, the oldest member being under forty, and, under Mayor Sun Fo, they had all worked in complete harmony. Unlike the Chinese officialdom which is always in a nebulous atmosphere, these young officials never had the least of friction in their official relations. That the Canton municipal government under Mayor Sun Fo was one of the cleanest and most honest administrations which ever existed under the Republic is readily admitted by both Chinese and foreigners who have any knowledge of Canton conditions. A balance sheet prepared by the financial department showing the city's financial condition up to date was daily submitted to the mayor and the chief auditor who might at any time examine the account books as kept by the financial commissioner's office. The executive commission made the annual budget at the beginning of the fiscal year and not a single cent outside of that was to be expended unless specially sanctioned by authorities properly constituted. The budget for 1921 was fixed at $3.000,000 in round figures and it was found sufficiently covered by municipal revenue of the year. After one year's experience the municipal authority fixed the budget for the present year at some $5,000,000 in round figures, and the increased sum was confidently expected to be covered by the collection of new license fees and by disposal of certain municipal properties. Had it not been for the incident of military disturbance this year, Mayor Sun Fo would be able to put Canton through a more advanced stage of improvement and progress. Such praiseworthy efforts are especially remarkable at a time when the practice of corruption and "squeeze" is in vogue in the Chinese mandarinate. That the hope of China lies in her rising generation was happily manifested by this bunch of young men in the way they handled public money. The executive commission, however, were not without defects. While they could well maintain harmony in working together, they generally exposed the obvious lack of enthusiasm and interest toward the affairs of each other's department. I mean to say the commissioners failed to pay adequate attention to the schemes and projects not specially belonging to their own particular departments. In the true purpose of the commission form of government, the commission, though divided into a number of bureaux, is supposed to act jointly and in common concern in conducting the city administration as a whole. The commissioner of public works should be as much concerned as the commissioner of public education in deciding the city's educational program and policy, although it is for the latter to put it into execution. But the Canton municipal commissioners had not fully realized the significance of this fact or at least they did not act in such accord. The lack of this particular spirit, however, has not been uncommonly the complaint even of the American cities adopting the commission form of government. In the case of the Chinese it may be due in some respect to the general passive attitude of the Chinese people.

The Cantonese are truly progressive in many other ways, but, as a whole, they are indifferent to government affairs. The common masses are indifferent because of their ignorance. The enlightened few are indifferent because they have already got tired of the corrupt officials and fear the barbarous militarists. Their policy is to keep away from the government officials as far as possible. When the municipal government was first established, the general opinion was that these foreign educated young men might be more honest and less horrible and undoubtedly more energetic and bent on doing something. But they were afraid that these young officials, imbued with a kind of Yankee spirit, would do things too much in a rush. And they guessed right, as this group of young men practically changed the whole appearance of Canton in less than two years. When the streets were widened and public gardens opened, they appreciated the modern facilities and admired the efforts of the young men, although they strenuously protested when their houses and shops were partially torn down for the widening of streets.. The writer was often told by the gentry and merchant classes that they would rather contribute money to the Municipality than to pay taxes to the Provincial Treasury. They say that if the municipal government had more money they would widen more streets and open more schools. But, on the other hand, if more taxes are paid to the Provincial Treasury they will only have more soldiers to create more trouble. This truly reflects the sentiment of the people and points to the fact that China wants good leaders.

Peking, December, 1922.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Views on Labor and Capital

THE following interview with Dr. Sun Yat-sen was obtained by John Brailsford, a well known writer, in the form of written questions and answers and appeared in the November 9 issue of the *Japan Chronicle*. In view of the reports which have been made regarding Dr. Sun's connection with labor interests in China, the following interview is most interesting:

Question: "I learned in Canton, Dr. Sun, that you were regarded as the friend of the workers. I learned something of what you have done in their cause—for instance, I understand you used your influence to give the workers representation on the Canton Municipal Council. But could you tell me more clearly what you hope to accomplish in the workers' behalf?"

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "My aim is to get the workers recognized as people of some account in the community. Hitherto they have had no influence at all in the political life of China. They have been looked upon as servants, unworthy to have a voice in public affairs. I believe that by their influence the public life of the country will be enriched."

"You will know, Dr. Sun, that you have been much censured by the Hongkong Press and even by papers in England for the support that you are said to have given to the strikers at Hongkong in the early part of this year. You have been accused of instigating the strike. Would you care to say anything about this?"

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "When the strike began, I was at Kweilin, in Kwangsi province, a place having no railway communication with Canton. My whole attention had been concentrated for some time upon the Northern Expedition which I was leading. The man in charge of the government at Canton was General Chen Chiung-ming. I knew nothing about the strike until my war supplies failed to reach Wuchow (on the way to Kweilin) because of the interruption of transportation. My own feeling toward the strikers—so far as their aim was economic—is one of sympathy. And the strike was economic in its origin, however much it may have become entangled with politics at a later stage. As for the suggestion that I supported the strike in order to damage British interests, I absolutely repudiate it. But my sympathies are with any movement for improving the condition of the workers."

THE PARDON OF CHAN

"Your pardoning of Chan Ping-shan, after he had been condemned for wife murder, has been especially severely criticised, even by some of your friends."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "My friends should understand that the question of a pardon came before me in the natural course. As president, I had the prerogative of clemency. The whole case had been examined by the provincial authorities. It was stated that Chan's wife had been guilty of adultery. Killing in such circumstances is hardly regarded as criminal according to old Chinese tradition. In any case, the papers came before me containing the recommendation to mercy. This was supported by the provincial authorities and also by Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Naturally I exercised my prerogative and granted the pardon. I was not aware that my action had been regarded with such hostility."

SINGLE TAX AND SOCIALISM

"Dr. Sun, your support of the principle of taxation of land values—single-tax—is frequently mentioned among people abroad. You still hold to that principle?"

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "I still hold the principle of taxation of land values, but I differ from the orthodox single-taxer in looking to other sources of taxation for public revenue. The conditions of life in a modern State are too complex and various to make a strict application of the single-tax principle either practicable or just. The plan I would favor is to get present land values assessed and to declare all future unearned increment the property of the State. I should allow landowners to make their own valuations, with the stipulation that the State would always have the right to buy at the owners' valuation."

"I understand, Dr. Sun, that you still consider State socialism a sound principle, despite the objections that are now so freely raised against it?"

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "Yes, but I am quite aware that experience has shown the limits of State enterprise. While there are many undertakings that can be conducted by the State with advantage, others cannot be conducted effectively except under competition. I have no hard-and-fast dogma. Much must be left to the lessons of experience. Take the experience of State enterprise as attempted during the European war in an unprecedented measure. The State took control of one industry after another for the sake of greater efficiency. Of course, there was a great deal of waste, but that was largely due to the fact that the aim was simply to get the maximum output as speedily as possible without regard to cost—with no eye to a profit or surplus."

"But is not work under State Socialism usually wasteful and inefficient? As you know, many people are now saying that it is necessarily so—in the post offices, for instance—because the workers' interest is so remote."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "Yes, I know that the argument is widely accepted. But one should consider that there is but a small body of experience behind the conduct of government enterprises. Private undertakings have a great advantage in that regard at present. They had their troubles, too, in the early days of joint-stock companies. There was the South Sea Bubble, for instance. So in China to-day joint-stock companies frequently fail, because the Chinese lack the experience of the West. In like manner State Socialism would probably suffer many set-backs in the immediate future and until it had generations of experience to work upon. I do not regard this objection as permanently applicable. And in general I consider that the advantages of work conducted for public profit rather than for private gain outweigh the disadvantages."

THE DANGER OF TYRANNY

"But is it not dangerous to place economic as well as political power in the hands of political leaders? Does not that increase the opportunities of tyranny?"

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "As long as man is man and has an inherent greed for power this danger of tyranny will always be present. But I think the conduct of industry by the State tends rather to a fairer distribution of wealth. Under the present system you have vast wealth concentrated in the hands of a few, and on the other hand you have the vast problem of poverty. Further, State-enterprise, yielding profits, tends towards the diminution of the burden of taxation. I assume the absence of undue corruption. At present the incidence of taxation is especially heavy upon the poorer classes. Increase of taxation is the tendency in all progressive countries. The profits of State enterprise should at least obviate the need for increasing taxation. Balancing the advantages against the disadvantages, I consider State enterprise preferable wherever it is possible."

"Have you considered the plan of guild-socialism or soviets? Would you have industries owned and controlled by the organizations of workers and managers? Or would you limit the organizations of workers to collective bargaining—with capitalists in the present and with State departments in the future?"

Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "I have not made a complete study of the guild system. I have read Cole. But it seems to me that our experience does not furnish sufficient data for dogmatising on the subject. Human nature is unstable. We come back to the lack of experience, which is the true explanation of the inefficiency of State enterprises. Considering China's own case, we find this objection to socialism less applicable than in the West, because all big industrial undertakings are new in this country. That is to say, private enterprise and State enterprise would start off the same mark in the introduction of modern industrialism in China. Whichever method is followed, China will need foreign financial assistance."

Buddha Play Produced in New York

Under the auspices of the Union of East and West the devotional poem play "Buddha" was to be presented at the newly built auditorium of Community Church, Park Avenue and 34th Street, on November 23rd and 25th evenings at 8:15 o'clock. This famous play in six episodes shows the Life of Buddha and His Great Renunciation, and is planned to bring the Eastern ideals to the understanding of the West. There was music throughout the performance and Eastern dances by twelve especially trained dancers in the Palace of Pleasure episode and in the Temptation scene under the Bodhi Tree. The cast is composed of Hindu, Mohammedan, Chinese, Japanese and American artists.

China's Future Independence Menaced by Debt Problem

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Editor's Note: Statistical tables ordinarily provide tiresome reading for the general newspaper or magazine reader and to this extent we apologize to those who are not statistically inclined. The first installment of Mr. Tong's article on the above subject appeared in the Weekly Review for November 25, and the following statistical tables must be considered in connection with it. The publication of this material is important for the reason that the time has arrived for China seriously to take stock of her position as an independent nation. China's unsecured and largely defaulted domestic and foreign debts now reach the total of approximately $480,000,000, and, although not large when China's great resources are considered, it is a tremendous amount whene considered in relation to the present deplorable political, financial and economic condition of the bountry. In Mr. Tong's first article he made the statement "the financial problem of the Central Government has a close bearing upon the very existence of China as a nation. A careful analysis of the statistical report which Mr. Tong has prepared will show the truth of his statement.

(*Table appears on opposite page—Ed.*)

Manager of Mexican Lucky Tiger Silver Mine in Shanghai

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Budrow of Phoenix, Arizona, and Mexico City, Mexico, are in Shanghai this week staying at the Astor House. Mr. Budrow, for several years has been manager of the Lucky Tiger silver mine in northern Mexico, one of the largest silver producing properties in that country and a property which produces much of the silver consumed in the Orient. Although Mr. and Mrs. Budrow's visit to the Orient is largely for pleasure, he is making an investigation of the silver situation in this part of the world and its possible effect upon future prices.

U. S. Supreme Court Decision on Japanese Citizenship

From the *Tsingtao Leader* (Japanese)

The U. S. Supreme Court has passed a decision that Japanese are not eligible for citizenship, according to the Naturalization Laws. Owing to this decision, the report says, about 1,300 Japanese ex-soldiers who have acquired citizenship on the merit of their services in the World War will lose it. It is better for the Japanese in the United States to have their rights defined. But this law, if unaltered in years to come, is bound to diminish the moral influence of the United States among the peoples in the Orient, who virtually constitute half of mankind. It places the standard of eligibility of a man upon race rather than qualifications of personality. Of course, the Union of South Africa and Australia adopt the same standard. There are some publicists, such as, the Duke of Hohenzollern and Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, who lay much stress upon this point, and seem to expect a racial conflict between them and the Oriental group. Nevertheless, from the Oriental point of view there is no possibility or probalility of such a group conflict. There is a tendency toward the better co-operation of Orientals for the emancipation of themselves from such discrimination. But before such tendency can be utilized for the confederation of Orientals, if there can be any, I believe, the influences binding nations together will overcome it, such influences as leagues or associations of nations, religious ties, as well as economic, between capital and labor. However, it is well for thoughtful people of America and the English Dominions to move for the abolition of such obstacle, in the way of humanity and the Kingdom of God before abuses accumulate.

China's Unsecured Foreign Debts

Statement showing the different foreign debts which are not definitely secured as they stood at the end of September 1922

Designations	Original Amount	Outstanding Amount	Rate of Interest	Date Contracted	Remarks
Marconi Wireless Co., Wireless Telephone Loan	£ 600,000.	£ 600,000.	8% per annum	August 1918	(1)
Marconi Wireless Co , Electric Work Advance	£ 100,000.	£ 100,000.	8% per annum	August 1919	(2)
Vickers Co , Aeroplane Loan	£ 1,803,200.	£ 1,803,200.	8% per annum	October 1919	(3)
Armstrong Co., Ships Cost Bills	£ 198,883:19:3	£ 95,000.	8% per annum	2 year of Hsuan T.	(4)
Samuel Co., Hankow Improvement Loan	P'k Tls.213,000.	P'k T. 213,000.	8% per annum	February 1916	(5)
Sino-French Industrial Loan Interest Extension Bills	Fr. 18,083,839.38	Fr. 18,083,839.38	7%-8%-10% ,,	September 1915	(6)
Sino-French Industrial Loan Interest Payment Extension Bills	Fr. 2,500,000	Fr. 2,500,000.	10% per annum	February 1918	(7)
Sino-French Industrial Loan Interest Payment Extension Bills	$ 684,632 .52	$ 281,327.98	12% per annum	November 1920	(8)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Chin Yu Advance Promissory Notes	Fr. 10,416,666.67	Fr. 4,783,333.33	7% per annum	May 1917	(9)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Chin Yu Advance Promissory Notes	Fr. 5,805,121.52	Fr. 4,664,097.22	7% per annum	May 1920	(10)
Messageries Maritimes Coi., Treasury Bills	Fr. 4,062,405.	Fr. 4,062,405.	9% per annum	July 1919	(11)
Schneider Co., Advance Treasury Bills	Fr. 410,805.	Fr. 410,805.	9% per annum	July 1919	(12)
Banque Industrielle de Chine Students Abroad Advance	£ 8,050:18	£ 8,050:18:0	9% per annum	August 1920	(13)
Banque Industrielle de Chine Educational Advance	£ 14,917:5:3	£ 14,917:5:3	9% per annum	April 1918	(14)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Advance	Fr. 239,600.	Fr. 239,600.	.	March 1921	(15)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Commercial Guarantee Bank Bills	T. Tls. 374,044.30	T. Tls. 374,044.30	10% per annum	February 1918	(16)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Commercial Guarantee Bank Bills	T. Tls. 336,039.45	T. Tls. 336,039.45	10.8% per annum	September 1919	(17)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Pukow Loan Interest Extension	Fr. 562,245.66	Fr. 562,245.66	8% per annum	December 1920	(18)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Promissory Notes	$ 202,772 67	$ 152,772.67	No interest	April 1921	(19)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Students Abroad Advance	Fr. 150,000.00	Fr. 150,000.	9% per annum	December 1919	(20)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Commercial Guarantee	T. Tls. 150,000.00	T. Tls. 150,000.	10.8% per annum	May 1919	(21)
Tai-hei Co., 1st Ammunition Loan	Yen 13,716,421.19	Yen 18,716,421.19		September 1918	(22)
Tai-hei Co , 2nd Ammunition Loan	Yen 13,365,126.83	Yen 13,365,126.83		November 1918	(23)
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Printing Bureau Loan	Yen 2,353 486.00	Yen 2.353.486.	10% per annum	January 1918	(24)
Far Eastern Development Co , (?) Loan	Yen 2,594,254.85	Yen 2,594,254.85	10% for M'try Port 8% for Shensi ,,	December 1920	(25)
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Nanking Government Loan	Yen 2,000,000 00	Yen 1,505,250.61	8% per annum	February 1912	(26)
Tai-nei Co., Purchase Cost	Yen 50,000.00	Yen 50,000.	8% per annum	May 1920	(27)
Tung Ya T'ung Shang Hui She, owed by Hanyang Arsenal	$ 300,000.00	$ 200,000.	10.6% per Month	January 1920	(28)
Tai Wan Bank Educational Loan	Yen 107,311.29	Yen 107,311.29	0.26% per day	November 1919	(29)
Mitsubishi Bank Loan	Yen 30,000.00	Yen 30,000.	Market Rate	January 1920	(30)
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ammunition Bills	Yen 504,364 89	Yen 504,364.89		April 1919	(31)
Exchange Bank of China Loan	Yen 800,000.00	Yen 800,000.	10.2% per month	March 1920	(32)
Okura & Co. Treasury Notes	Yen 1,459,341.60	Yen 1,459,341.60	8% per annum	April 1921	(33)
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ammunitions Bills	$ 1,935,331,00	$ 1,188,416.75	1 portion 7% p.a. 1 portion 10% p.a.	1912	(34)
Tai-hei Co., Ammunitions Bills	Yen 1,821,760.	Yen 83,253,03	7% per annum	3 year of Hsuan T.	(35)
Ansaldo Ship Works Ships Cost Bills	£ 88,000.	£ 79,500.	unknown	2 year of Hsuan T.	(36)
American International Corporation Advance	G. $ 938,983.57	G. $ 938,983.57	8% per annum	June 1921	(37)
Indemnity for American Missionaries in Liling in Treasury Notes	$ 83,000.	$ 83,000.	5% per annum	June 1920	(38)
Wen Teh Kungszu Cost Bills	G. $ 171,543.88	G. $ 85,771.94	6% per annum	July 1919	(39)
I Ho Co , Treasury Bills	G. $ 183,942.41	G. $ 183,942.41	8% per annum	August 1920	(40)
Tai-hei Co., Treasury Bills	$ 91 449.37	$ 91,449.37	8% per annum	May 1921	(41)
Japanese Industrial Bank (?) Interest Bills	Yen 3,575,000.	Yen 3,575,000.		October 1921	(42)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Advance	£ 50,000.	£ 50.000.	10% per annum	April 1921	(43)
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Far Eastern News Agency Treasury Notes	$ 80,000.	$ 80,000.	6% per annum	February 1914	(44)
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Educational Advance	£ 37,097:2:3	£ 8,139:17:9	8% per annum	June 1916	(45)
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Educational Advance	£ 2,276:6:1	£ 2,276:6:1	unknown	July 1920	(46)
Educational Loan from the Resident Chinese in Kobe and Osaka	Yen 51,890.	Yen 51.890.	0.9 to 1.5% per M.	May 1921	(47)
Dota Bank (?), Educational Loan	Yen 60,000.	Yen 60,000.	10% per annum	December 1921	(48)
Tai-hei Co , for cost of aeroplanes purchased by the former War Participation Office, Treasury Notes	Yen 1,025,402.40	Yen 1,025,402.40		May 1922	(49)
Exchange Bank of China, Advance for Interest Payment on Forest and Mining Loan	Yen 1,125,000.	Yen 1,125,000.	1.3% per month	January 1922	(50)
Banque Industrielle de Chine Loan	$ 200,000.	$ 200,000.	1.2% per month	June 1920	(51)
Banque Industrielle de Chine China Capital in Treasury Notes	Fr. 11,250,000.	Fr. 11,250,000.	7% per annum	May 1917	
Ditto	Fr. 4,300,000.	Fr. 4,300,000.	5% per annum	May 1919	
Ditto	Fr. 14,000,000.	Fr. 14,000,000.	5% per annum	April 1920	
Carnegie Foundation, Educational Loan	G. $ 70,000.	G. $ 70,000.		February 1920	(52)
Washington Bank Educational Loan	G. $ 60,000.	G. $ 60,000.	6% per annum	December 1920	(53)
Banque des Pays Bas, Commercial Guarantee Bank Bills	T. Tls. 459 204 50	T. Tls. 459,204.50	10% per annum	September 1919	(54)
Exchange Bank of China, Advance	$ 220,000.	$ 100.000.	10% per annum	July 1921	(55)
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger Educational Loan	Fr. 10.000.	Fr. 10,000.	6% per annum	April 1921	(56)
Russo-Asiatic Bank, Loan to Ministry of Education	$ 300,000.	$ 300,000.	1% per month	August 1921	(57)
Russo-Asiatic Bank Loan	$ 100,000.	$ 63.554.54	1.2% per month	November 1921	(58)
Russo-Asiatic Bank Loan	$ 250 000	$ 250.000.	1.2% per month	November 1921	(59)
Russo Asiatic Bank Loan	$ 30,000.	$ 30,000.	1.2% per month	November 1921	(60)
Russo-Asiatic Bank Loan	$ 150,000.	$ 150,000.	1.2% per month	November 1922	(61)
Russo Asiatic Bank Loan	$ 120,000.	$ 72,000.	1.2% per month	May 1922	(62)
Russo-Asiatic Bank Loan	$ 27,350.	$ 22,350.	1.2% per month	September 1922	(63)
Anglo-Chinese Co., Loan	£ 375,000.	£ 375,000.	6% per annum	February 1914	(64)
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Pukow Improvement Loan	Fr. 100,000,000.	Fr. 100,000,000.	5% per annum	September 1914	(65)
Chicago Bank Loan	G. $ 5 500,000.	G. $ 5,500,000.	6% per annum	November 1916	(66)
Pacific Development Corporation, Loan	G. $ 5,500,000.	G. $ 5,500,000.	6% per annum	December 1919	(67)
Japanese Telephone Loan	Yen 20,000,000.	Yen 20,000,000.	8% per annum	1918	(68)
Ki Hui Railway Loan	Yen 10,000,000.	Yen 10,000,000.	7.5% per annum	June 1918	(69)
Mine and Forest Loan	Yen 30,000,000.	Yen 30,000,000.	7.5% per annum	August 1918	(70)
Tsi-Shun Kao-Hsu Railway Loan, Advance	Yen 20,000,000.	Yen 20,000,000.	8% per annum	September 1918	(71)
Manchurian-Mongolian Railway Loan Advance	Yen 20,000,000.	Yen 20,000,000.	8% per annum	September 1918	(72)
War Participation Loan	Yen 20,000,000.	Yen 20,000,000.	7% per annum	September 1918	(73)
Vickers Co. Loan Interest	$ 1,200,000.	$ 1,200,000.			(74)

Totals: £	3,136,084:7:1	@ 8.0	$ 25,088,674.83
Peking Taels	213,000.00	@ 1.45	$ 308,850.00
Franc	164,921,325.59	@ 0.165	$ 27,212,018.72
$	4,464,871.31		$ 4,464,871.31
Tientsin Taels	1,319,288.25	@ 1.5	$ 1,978,932.37
Yen	162,406,102.69	@ 0.86	$ 139,669,248.31
G. $ U. S. $	12,338,697.92	@ 1.8	$ 22,209,656.26
Total			**$ 220,932,251.80**

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The following explanations refer to the foregoing table of China's Unsecured Foreign Obligations

(1) This item was the payment of the cost of wireless telephones ordered by the Ministry of War. It was originally agreed that the interest would be paid semi-annually commencing in February 1919 and ending in February 1924, and that the capital would be redeemed by a series of instalments once in every August between 1924 and 1928.

(2) This item was the advance made by that Company for Chinese government shares in the Anglo-Chinese Electric Company recently established. The condition was to pay interest semi-annually and to have the whole amount repaid in August of the 10th year of the loan service.

(3) This item was the cost of the aeroplanes purchased by the Ministry of War. The condition was that during the first five years interest should be paid twice a year in April and October, and that during the following five years, the capital should be repaid in five equal instalments once in every October.

(4) This item was the cost of the ships and guns purchased by the late Ching government. The payment of the outstanding amount was deferred on account of a portion of the purchased articles costing over £90,000 not being delivered according to reports from the Ministry of Navy.

(5) For the purpose of nationalizing the Hankow Waterworks & Electric Light Co., Ltd., the former Bureau of Hankow Improvement Works secured an advance from that Company of £30,000 which was then equivalent to Peking $213,000 on the condition that it would be repaid in two years time after the European War.

(6) This includes all the interest payments for the Industrial Loan due in September 1915, March 1916, September 1917, August 1918, February 1919, August 1920 and February 1921. As the result of negotiation, it was agreed to have these deferred payments covered by promissory notes to be redeemed by instalments in June, July, August, November and December 1921, February 1922 and August 1924. Owing to the suspension of the business of that bank, the payments that are already due have been indefinitely deferred.

(7) This was the interest for a half year on the Industrial Loan due in February 1918. A promissory note to be redeemed in February 1921 was then issued. When that note was due for payment it was changed for another promissory note to be redeemed in three consecutive monthly instalments commencing in March 1922. Owing to the suspension of business of that bank, the redemption has been indefinitely deferred.

(8) This item covers the amount of the promissory notes due in November and December 1920. The arrangement then made was to pay this debt with the Salt Surplus held by the Banque de l'Indo Chine. A large portion had been paid accordingly. The outstanding amount has been deferred owing to the suspension of business of the bank.

(9) The payment of the outstanding amount has been suspended owing to the present situation of the bank itself.

(10) This amount was due for payment in May 1920 Arrangement was then made to pay this debt in five instalments once a month beginning from January 1921. The January instalment was covered by promissory notes. The other four instalments were indefinitely deferred owing to the suspension of business of the bank.

(11) It was originally agreed to redeem this debt in July 1920. Nothing has been paid till now.

(12) See (11)

(13) Owing to the suspension of business of the bank the payment has been indefinitely deferred.

(14) See (13)

(15) The bank was allowed to retain the dividend entitled by the Chinese government for the payment of this debt. It has been ordered to stop this payment on account of the failure of the bank's business.

(16) It was agreed to pay Tls. 68,800 in March 1921, and Tls. 70,095.16 in September 1921, and Tls. 235,000 in June 1922. Although these payments have been due, there is no way to fulfil the agreement.

(17) It was originally agreed to redeem this debt in instalments from October 1920 to February 1922. The first and second instalments were covered by promissory notes. And the payment of the other instalments has been indefinitely deferred owing to the suspension of business of the bank.

(18) This was the half year interest on the different promissory notes due in December 1920. A promissory note was then issued to cover this interest to be redeemed in June 1921. The payment was deferred owing to the suspension of business of the bank.

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(19) These treasury notes, four in number, were issued to cover the debts owed by the 15th and the 16th Divisions. They were to be redeemed, according to the original understanding, in four monthly instalments beginning from May 1921. A portion was actually paid and the redemption of the remaining portion has been deferred on account of the suspension of business of the bank.

(20) The repayment of this has been due long ago There is no definite understanding as to how the loan should be repaid.

(21) The original arrangement of repaying this debt by monthly instalments on March, April, and May 1921, was not carried out.

(22) This debt ought to have been paid in September 1921 according to original agreement. However, the payment has been deferred once and again with the consent of the creditor. No definite arrangement has been made as to how the debt should be repaid.

(23) See (22) and change "September 1921" contained therein into "September 1920."

(24) The Government Printing Bureau and the Ministry each spent half of the proceeds of this loan. The responsibility to meet the obligations of the loan service is equally borne by the Ministry and the Bureau. The date of extinction of the loan fell in January 1922 when the loan was extended for another two years.

(25) This loan was originally contracted by the Shensi Province. In December 1920, it was transferred to the Central government when a new agreement was signed. The total amount actually paid by the creditor was Yen 2,254,594.85 of which Yen 1,960,938.90 was paid to the Shensi Provincial Treasury and Yen 633,316.77 to the Ministry. The condition agreed was to repay the loan in six instalments beginning from December 1920. But this condition was not fulfilled.

(26) This debt ought to have been fully paid by April 1920 if the agreement were actually carried out. Only a portion of it was redeemed.

(27) The extension period expired in May 1922 when payment failed again.

(28) Besides the $100,000 already paid, there is no way to clear up the outstanding amount.

(29) The original amount of this loan was only $100,000. Later the deferred interest was added to it. The first extension expired at the end of 1921 when redemption failed again. Negotiation has been going on all the time with the creditor to defer the payment due.

(30) The payment of the debt has been postponed once and again. There is no possible way to clear up this debt.

(31) The original amount was Yen 466,999.90. The amount given here includes the interest for the period from April 1920 to April 1921. The period was extended for another year at the expiration of which it was still impossible to have the debt redeemed.

(32) The loan was extended to March 1922 when it was found still impossible to have the debt cleared up.

(33) This loan was originally contracted by the Hua Ning Kungszu, the actual amount being one million yen. The total amount of interest and capital due for repayment on April 20th, 1921, was the amount here given. Later the Ministry took over this loan and issued treasury notes, to be redeemed by one instalment every year during the period from November 1923 to November 1925.

(34) If the original agreement was carried out, the debt would have been cleared up in November 1920. Only a portion was returned. The matter of returning the outstanding amount has not been attended to.

(35) This loan was renewed in October 1921 when the amount of interest then due was added to the capital. The condition to redeem the debt in seven monthly instalments commencing in January 1922 has not been carried out.

(36) The loan has been due for payment long ago. There is no possible way to have this debt redeemed.

(37) The corporation made four advances amounting to G. $850,000. A treasury note was issued in June 1921 covering the capital and the interest then due. The understanding was to redeem the debt after one year and to pay semi-annual interest before redemption.

(38) The date of repayment fell in June 1922.

(39) It was originally agreed to pay this debt by semi-annual instalments beginning from December 1919. Up to the present only two instalments were paid The other two instalments have been replaced by the new arrangment which is to pay G$10,000 every month beginning from January 1922 until the whole debt is paid off.

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Real Raisin Pie

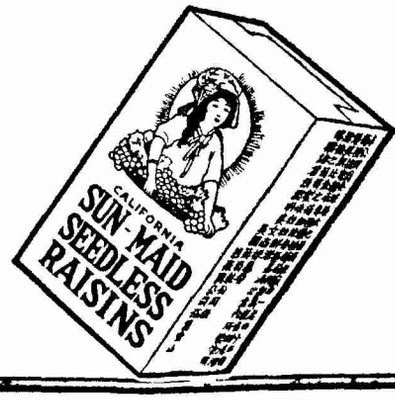
2 cups Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins
2 cups water
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon corn starch
1 teaspoon sugar

Wash the raisins, put in saucepan with 1 cup cold water and bring slowly to a boil. Add sugar, salt and corn starch, which has been mixed with 1 cup cold water Boil 3 minutes; add lemon juice. Pour in pie tin which has been lined with crust, while hot cover; brush top with cold milk and bake in moderate oven until brown.

Stewed Raisins

Cover Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins with cold water and add a slice of lemon or orange Place on fire; bring to a boil and allow to simmer for one hour. Sugar may be added but is not necessary, as Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins contain 75 percent natural fruit sugar.

All measurements for these recipes are level.



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(40) The original amount was G. $203,900. Later G. $20,000 in treasury notes were transferred to the Wu Tzu Bank, leaving the amount given here outstanding. The date fixed for its repayment fell in February 1921. But nothing was paid then. In July 1922, a payment was made in the 10th Year 8% Bonds having a total face value of $50,000; and in September 1922, $20,000 were paid over. As the exchange rates of these payments have not been settled, they have not entered the account.

(41) This was the amount owed to that company for cost of transportation, insurance, etc., of ammunitions supplied to the North-West Frontier Defence troops. The date of payment of the treasury notes issued to cover this amount fell in December 1921. No payment was made then and the matter is demanding solution.

(42) This is the amount of interest on the Manchurian-Mongolian and Shantung Railway Loans Advance due in October 1921 and April 1922 and that on the Ki Hui Railway Loan Advance due in December 1921. The Bank has been pressing for payment. But there is no possible solution.

(43) The amount originally contracted for was £250,000. The condition was to redeem the loan by monthly instalments of £10,000 each from January 1923 to January 1925. Only £50,000 was handed over to the government. The method of how to return this loan has not been devised.

(44) These treasury notes were issued to the Far Eastern News Agency as its sinking funds. The understanding was to redeem these notes after five years which period expired in February 1919. These notes were later pledged to the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger for a loan by the Agency. The payment has been postponed once and again. And the date of extinction of the latest extension fell in February 1922. But nothing was paid then.

(45) This was borrowed by the Ministry of Finance to meet the expenses of students studying in European countries. The outstanding amount was the amount due in December 1921. There is no possible way to clear up this debt.

(46) This loan was contracted by Shen Pu-chow, Chinese Resident Educational Commissioner in Europe. The outstanding was the total amount of capital and interest due in December 1921.

(47) The original amount was Yen 50,000 and the term was for six months. It was extended in May 1921 for another six months. The amount under extension included the interest then due. Nothing was paid in May 1922 when the extension period expired.

(48) The original amount was Yen 550,000. Owing to the arising of obstacles over the question of Salt Surplus for security of this loan, the creditor hesitated to carry out the contract and only Yen 60,000 were handed over to the government. No further delivery was ever made. Nothing has been fixed in connection with the procedure of redemption of this debt.

(49) This loan was a renewed one. The renewal was covered by the issuing of a treasury note promising to pay on June 30th, 1922. However nothing was paid that day.

(50) This was the interest due in January 1922. The advance made by the bank was understood to be a loan for one year.

(51) The term originally fixed was for three months. It was twice extended each time for three months. The last extension expired in March 1921 when nothing was paid. Subsequently the bank suspended business, and the matter has been left alone.

(52) The original arrangement was to redeem this debt by monthly instalments from January to August, 1921. Later a change was effected to delay the payment of all these instalments for one year. However, nothing was paid when they came due this year.

(53) The payment of this loan was postponed with the consent of the creditor to May 1922. Negotiation is still going on over the matter of further extending the payment.

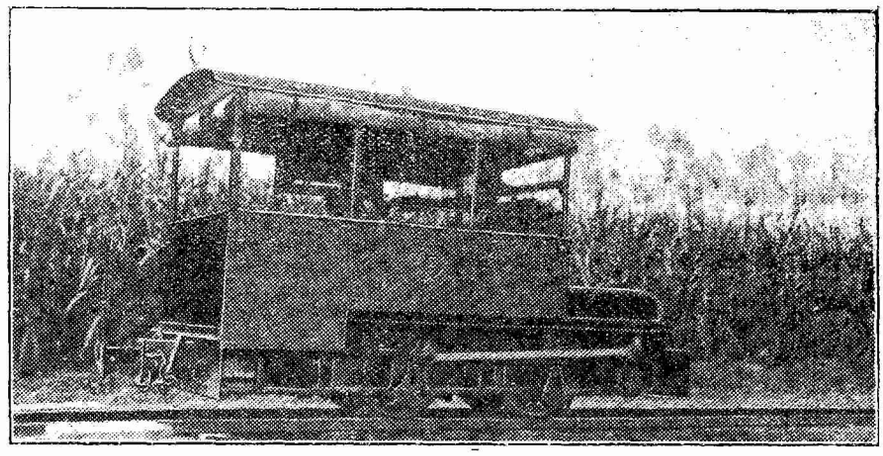
(54) The original understanding was to repay the loan by monthly instalments from September to December, 1920. However no instalment was paid.

(55) This was the advance made to meet the payment of the promissory notes held by the Banque Industrielle de Chine in connection with the Pukow Improvement Loan. Only $120,000 were paid.

(56) This loan was contracted by the Chinese Minister to Belgium. The term was for six months. But nothing was repaid at the expiration of the period.

(57) The term was for one year and the full amount should have been repaid with the Salt Surplus at the disposal of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai.

BALDWIN



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(58) It was agreed to repay this debt with the Salt Surplus every month from March to June, 1922.

(59) It was agreed to repay this loan with the Salt Surplus.

(60) It was agreed to repay this loan with the Salt Surplus fund held by the bank.

(61) It was agreed that the bank deduct $50,000 every month from the Salt Surplus held by the bank in Shanghai from February to April, 1922.

(62) The understanding was to repay the loan with Salt Surplus.

(63) The agreement was to repay this loan with the funds to be taken from the Salt Surplus from October 1922 to February 1923.

(64) The term of this loan was for twenty years. During the first ten years, only interest will be paid. Capital will be paid by instalments beginning from the 11th year of the loan period.

(65) The term of this loan was for fifty years. During the first fifteen years, only interest payments will be made. Beginning from the sixteenth year, capital will be paid according to the amortization table.

(66) The original contract was for the amount of G$5,000,000 for a period of three years. Subsequently the amount was increased by G. $500,000 when the contract was extended for two more years at the expiration of the first contracted period. The date of extinction of the extended period fell in November 1921. Negotiation has been going on to further extend the loan.

(67) The term was for two years. The period expired in December 1921 when it was further extended.

(68) Of the proceeds of this loan, Yen 15,000,000 were turned over to this Ministry. The term of this loan was for five years, consistent with the original agreement.

(69) The proceeds of this loan were totally turned over to this Ministry. The loan has been extended every half year.

(70) The term of this loan was for ten years. The proceeds were totally turned over to this Minstry.

(71) The proceeds of this loan were totally turned over to this Ministry. According to agreement, the loan has been extended every half year.

(72) see (71)

(73) The term was for one year, but arrangement can be tentatively made to extend it. Two extensions had been made, the last one expiring in September 1920 when efforts were made to amend the agreement. But no agreement was reached owing to difficulty over the question of security.

(74) This item representated the interest due on the £1,803,200 Loan. The Commission for the Redemption of the Domestic and Foreign Short Term Debts made the decision to pay this loan with the 10th 8% Bonds. Owing to the objection raised by the company against this decision no settlement was made then, and therefore this loan has to appear in this Statement also.

Japanese Emigrants Domiciled Abroad

The number of Japanese domiciled abroad, estimated by a census of October 1, 1920, was 648,915, of whom there were in Asia 342,751, in North America 135,325, in Australasia 120,894, in South America 46,947, in Europe 2,925, and in Africa 73. These figures were incorporated in a report presented by Doctor Hatoyama to the Prague conference of the International Union of League of Nations Societies.

The following table gives the number of Japanese men and women domiciled in the principal countries:

NUMBER OF JAPANESE DOMICILED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1920.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Total.
China	114,841	85,899	200,740
United States of America (continental area)	75,743	39,443	115,186
Hawaii	64,145	48,076	112,221
Brazil	19,885	14,373	34,258
Canada	11,886	5,830	17,716
Philippines	9,740	1,416	11,156
Straits Settlements (British possessions)	7,253	3,575	10 828
Peru	7,668	2,434	10,102
Asiatic Russia	3,823	3,205	7,028
Australia	4,998	276	5,274
Dutch East Indies	2,883	1,603	14,436
Hongkong	2,309	774	3,083
Mexico	1,925	273	2,198
Argentine	1,571	387	1,958
Great Britain	1,500	138	1,638
British India	890	388	1,278

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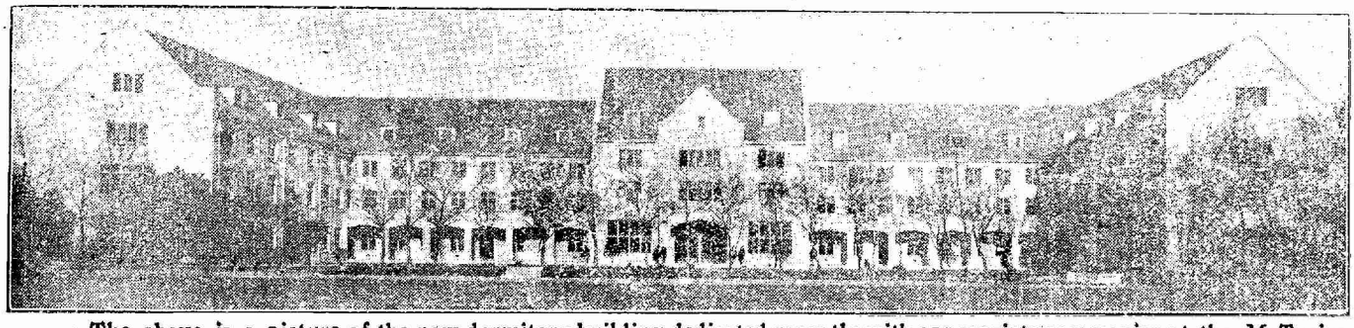
McTyeire School Dedicates New Dormitory Building



The above is a picture of the new dormitory building dedicated recently with appropriate ceremonies at the McTyeire School, Shanghai. The new building has a 320 foot frontage and contains two million cubic feet of dormitory, dining room and class room space. It contains 125 bed rooms, two dining halls, a social hall and class rooms. McTyeire School for Chinese women was established in 1893 and has been made possible, according to one of the speakers at the dedication, by the contributions of approximately 300,000 persons. The principal address at the dedication was made by Hon. Charles S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China. R. A. Curry, architect, of Shanghai, designed the building and superintended its construction.

Chinese Friendship for America

EDITOR, *The Weekly Review*:—

With reference to Mr. John Hart's article which appeared in your weekly of December 2, questioning the sincerity of the Chinese friendship for the United States, will you please let your correspondent have a space in your columns?

Your correspondent does not desire to take issue with John Hart on the question of sincerity or insincerity of the Chinese friendship for America. We will leave it to the fair-minded American to decide. However, your correspondent wishes to borrow the exact words of John Hart to describe a Chinese picture of the American friendship for China so that John Hart might see another picture of the friendship besides what he sees in the Chinese friendship for the United States.

Your correspondent will say "that a large part of *America's* friendship for *China* is due to a choice of *large interest* in considering the world *markets*, rather than to genuine friendship for *China* and the *Chinese* is a fact that is being constantly pressed home to those *Chinese* who live in *America* or who are closely connected with the *North American* Republic." The average American is pro his own pocket and anti all else. In many ways *China* has done more to fill *American* pockets, or rather to keep them from being rifled, than has any other nation. The resultant "friendship" comes not so much from genuine love or gratitude, but from the hard common sense of the *American* that profits most where *China* is concerned.

Such a statement, naturally, is resented by the many friends *America* possesses in *China* or certainly by the many *Chinese* who are friends of *America* from purely sentimental reasons. Many of these "friends" know nothing about the nation and the people on whom they so freely bestow their friendship. Others are friendly to *America* because they are primarily antagonistic to Japan, and they feel that this fits in with their Japanese attitude.

It is not meant for one minute to argue against Sino-American friendship. In regarding the *North America*, nothing could be more desirable, and there are few *Chinese* indeed who would not and do not do all within their power to further this friendship. It is only right, however, that the situation should be regarded from the cold blood viewpoint of concrete facts. There are few men acquainted with the facts who could honestly and sincerely say that the *American* is *pro-Chinese*. In order to stay within the bounds of truth, he could go no further than to say that the *American* is *anti-Chinese* when his attitude toward other nationals is taken into consideration *so far as the Chinese Exclusion Act in America* and his discrimination against his Chinese clerk in China here are concerned.

This fact is constantly being brought home to the *Chinese* who makes his home and his livelihood in *America*. When the *American* favors the *Chinese*, he does so because it is to his own advantage. That is all that any *Chinese* has any right to ask and it is his business to increase the advantage if he wants the trade and friendship of *America*, but nothing is gained and much is lost by the repeated utterances and protestations of *Americans* who hope to profit in some way by perpetuating the myth that *America* considers *China* her friend because of *commercial* reasons.

John Hart refers to an editorial comment of a Chinese daily regarding the return to Peking of John Abbott, vice-president of the Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago as a concrete proof of the insincerity of the Chinese friendship for the United States, but Mr. Hart has forgotten that an editorial comment of a Peking daily having Japanese interest does not represent the real public opinion of China just as the view of an American editor of a weekly controlled by Japanese interest cannot be taken as a representative of the real public opinion in America.

A Chinese

Barchet Road,

Shanghai-December 4, 1922.

Why the Postal and Telegraph Rates in China Are Increased

With a view to wipe off the misunderstanding of the public in connection with the recent raise of postal and telegraph rates, the Ministry of Communications issued a statement on October 28, three days before the new schedule of rates was to take effect, giving the full explanation why there should be such a raise. The statement reads as follows:

The postal and telegraph services in China are commercial in nature, though they are owned, managed and controlled by the government. It is due to this very fact that there exists a practical difference between the postal and telegraph services in China and those in other countries, inasmuch as the governments of other countries usually grant huge amounts of subsidies every year to public services of this nature, while the Chinese government does not. The Chinese postal and telegraph administrations ever since their establishment have never received any monetary assistance from the government treasury. They have been supported entirely by their own income and earnings, if any. However, owing to the constant occurrences of disturbances of one kind or another, the revenue of these two services during the late years have been often-times scanty and many times insufficient to meet their expenditure. Consequently, the expansion work of these two services, have been compelled to be suspended for the time being. In addition to the above situation, the standard of living in China has been raised to such an extent that the postal and telegraph administrations have to deal with the increase of salaries of their employees as well as the enhancement of prices of all kinds of materials required. As a result, both the capital and operating expenditures of these two services have been greatly increased. While they are having a hard time to maintain their present status or present stage of development, it is practically a case of impossibility to expect both of these services to make further improvements or to carry out the expansion work as they should.

As the postal and telegraph services have close relationship with the spread of civilization as the efficient running of the political machinery of the country, the Ministry of Communications feels that it is her supreme duty to see that the efficiency of these two important public services be always maintained.

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China Trade Act Regulations

REGULATIONS for carrying out the provisions of the provisions of the China Trade Act, approved by the President, September 19, 1922, which is considered one of the most important measures from the standpoint of foreign trade promotion which Congress has enacted in years, were issued on October 30 by Secretary Hoover.

Owing to special provisions by Great Britain, France, and Japan for firms and corporations operating in China, American establishments in the China trade have been suffering under a heavy handicap which is removed by the passage of the China Trade Act. The Act provides for exemption from federal income taxation of stock in corporations directly engaged in commerce in China, held by Chinese or American stockholders resident in China, provided the amount of money so exempted is distributed annually as a special dividend to such stockholders. The Act places American trade in China for the first time on an equality with that of Great Britain, France and Japan.

To obtain the benefits of the Act firms must be organized as District of Columbia organizations, with the specific purpose of trading in China.

Acting Commercial Attache Frank Rhea, Peking, has been designated by Secretary Hoover as Registrar under the terms of the Act and F. R. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce, as assistant registrar. Application for registration should be addressed to The Assistant Registrar, China Trade Act, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Provisions for application for registration are as follows:

Section 4 (B)—Application for certificate of incorporation.

The application for certificate of incorporation of a China Trade Company shall contain the following information and be signed and sworn to before a notarial officer of the United States or any state, by a majority of the incorporators. Copies of the certificate when issued are to be filed with the American Legation, Peking, and with the Consular officers for the Districts in which its main and branch offices or agencies in China are situated.

1. Date of application.
2. Place of application.
3. Name and address of resident incorporator.
4. Whether application for original or extended certificate.
5. Names and addresses of incorporators.
6. Reason, if any, for failure of any incorporators to sign.
7. Nationality of each incorporator by name.
8. In case of naturalized citizens a certificate of naturalization must accompany the application for each incorporator so naturalized.
9. Statement as to manner and extent proposed corporation will aid in the development of markets in China for goods produced in the United States.
10. Names and nationalities of stockholders with number of shares subscribed to by each.
11. Minutes of meeting adopting articles of incorporation.
12. Certificate by secretary of meeting regarding adoption of articles of incorporation with certified copy of articles of incorporation signed and acknowledged by incorporators.
13. Signatures of incorporators.

Registration Fees.

Section 17 (B) of the Act provides that the registration fees for China companies shall be as follows and shall accompany each application, except that for Property Value which will be payable before certificate is issued:

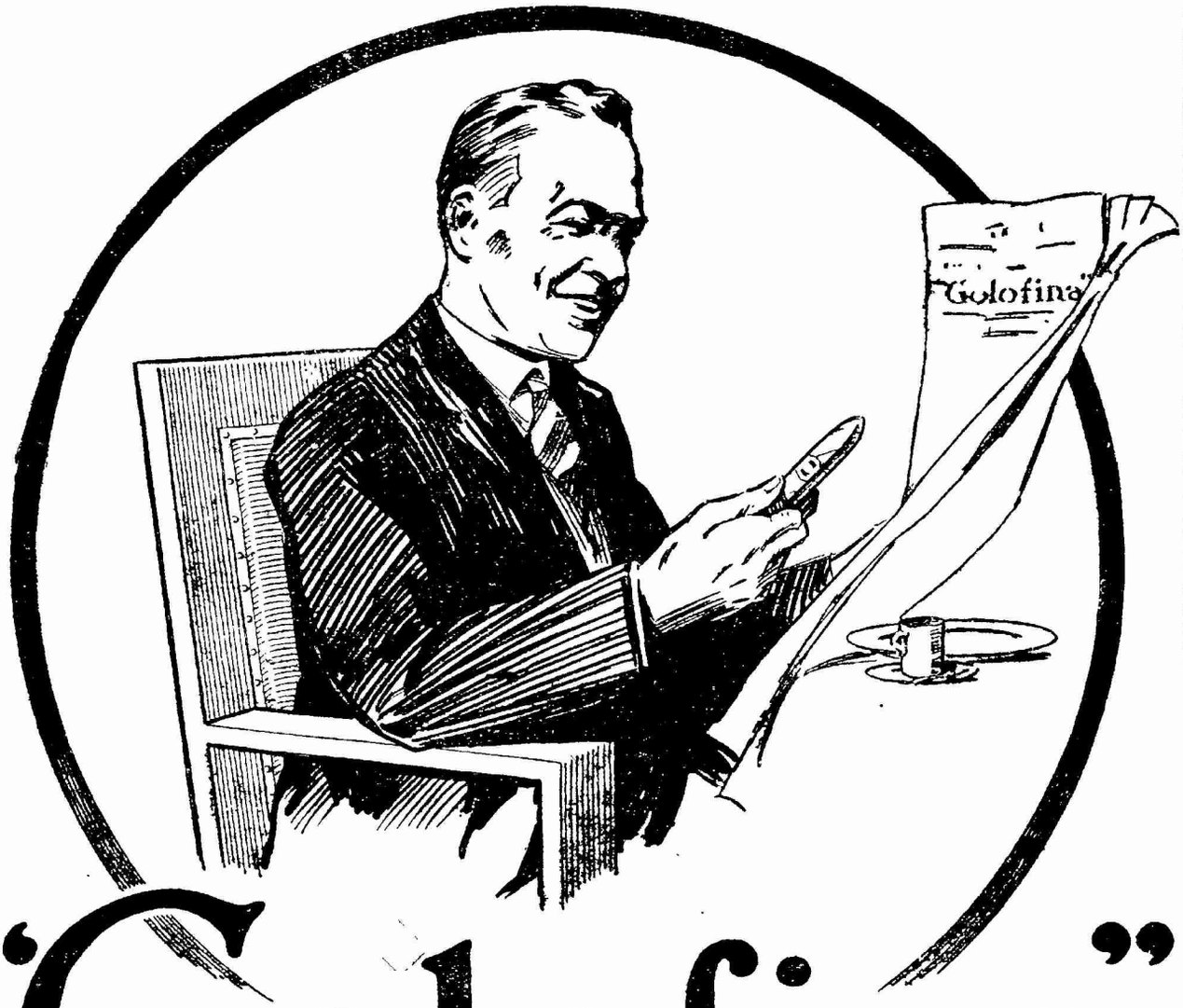
Certificate of Registration (As provided in Sec. 5)	$100
Certificate of Property Value (As provided in Sec. 8)	300 Maximum 25 Minimum
(Fee based on value of property and investigation necessary in each case)	
Certificate of Amendment Articles of Incorporation or authority for dissolution (As provided in Sec. 10)	100

The fees shall be payable in United States Gold either in Shanghai, China, or in Washington, D. C. and shall be collected by the Registrar or Secretary and turned over to any designated disbursing officer of the United States Treasury Department and handled by him in accordance with Section 17 of the Act.

Certificate of Property Value.

Section 8 provides that the certificate of property value shall contain the following information signed and properly sworn to before a notarial officer of the United States or any state:

1. Date of certificate
2. Name of owner of property



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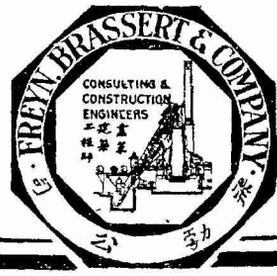

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3. Exact description and location of property with list or schedule.

4. Cost of property at date of purchase

5. Present items or mortgages on property

6. Statement of present value supported by statements of two other persons verifying same with reasons for knowledge of value.

7. Signatures of three persons under oath.

Certificate of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation or authorization for dissolution or extension.

The certificate of amendment of articles of incorporation or authorization for dissolution or extension as provided for in Section 10 (C) shall contain the following information signed by a majority of the Directors and properly sworn to before a notarial officer of the United States or any state by the secretary of the meeting.

1. Date of certificate.
2. Date of meeting authorizing action
3. Total number of stockholders
4. Total number empowered to vote
5. Number of stockholders attending meeting
6. Number of stockholders voting for action
7. Signature of above majority of directors and secretary of the meeting.

Annual Reports.

Section 12 (A) provides that the annual report of companies operating under this act shall be for the year ending December 31st and shall consist of the following, subscribed to under oath by the Secretary of the Corporation:

1. The minutes of the stockholders meeting approving the balance sheet for such fiscal year.
2. A certified copy of the balance sheet (as per specified form)
3. A detailed statement of profit and loss (as per specified form)
4. A statement of the distribution of profits
5. Changes in list of stockholders during the year.

Inspection of Accounts.

Section 12 (B) provides that application for inspection of reports, certificates, certified copies of applications, etc. may be made to the Secretary or Registrar and upon approval the applicant may inspect the papers specified. Such applications shall contain the following:

1. Name of company or companies registered.
2. List of titles of papers desired for inspection.
3. Reason for desiring to inspect same.
4. Certificate under oath that information will be held strictly confidential and not for publication or dissemination.
5. Signature of applicant and name of company (if any) which he represents.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER,
Secretary of Commerce.

October 20, 1922.

Appeals from Decision of Registrar.

The Act provides for strict supervision over the activities of companies operating under it and the regulations carry out these provisions by laying down definite rules of procedure regarding appeals from the decision of the Registrar to the Secretary of Commerce, as follows:

Section 3-Appeal from Decision of Registrar.

1. Appeal from any decision of the Registrar may be made direct to the Secretary, but only after due notice of the appeal has been filed with the Registrar by the person appealing. No action shall be taken by the Registrar pending the Secretary's decision.

2. A transcript of the record in each particular case of any controverted question, together with a copy of the Registrar's decision must accompany the appeal, with a certificate signed by the Registrar that such transcript and decision are correct copies.

3. In case of any dispute on the above, resulting in the failure of the Registrar to sign such certificate, he shall submit his reasons in full with documents supporting to the Secretary. The person making the appeal may do likewise, provided his statement is submitted under oath.

4. The decision of the Secretary will be communicated in writing independently to both the Registrar and the person appealing as soon as practicable.

Washington, D. C. October 30, 1922.

A Rope for Every Purpose

American Wire Rope

United States Steel Products Co.

Union Building
THE BUND AND CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI, (CHINA).
No. 22 WU LIANG TA JEN HUTUNG
PEKING (CHINA.)
No. 15 NAKADORI MARUNOUCHI.
TOKYO, (JAPAN).

23-067

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

Leaders this week		
1 Sun Yat Sen	(孫中山)	769
2 Feng Yu Hsiang	(馮玉祥)	722
3 V. K. Wellington Koo	(顧維鈞)	706
4 Wang Chun Hui	(王寵惠)	633
5 Tsai Yuan Pei	(蔡元培)	611
6 Wu Pei Fu	(吳佩孚)	593
7 Chang Chien	(張　謇)	529
8 Yen Hsi Shan	(閻錫山)	486
9 C. T. Wang	(王正廷)	475
10 David Z. T. Yui	(余日章)	393
11 Li Yuan Hung	(黎元洪)	377
12 Hu Suh	(胡　適)	345

The standing of the various candidates including all votes, and names of new nominees, received up to noon of Sunday, December 3, is as follows:

CHI SHIH YUAN	(齊燮元)	4
CHENG CHING-YI	(誠靜怡)	36
CHANG CHIEN	(張　謇)	529
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳炯明)	253
CHEN, K. P.	(陳光甫)	27
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣夢麟)	38
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳雲鵬)	12
CHOW TSU CHI	(周自齊)	9
CHANG PO LING	(張伯令)	100
CHANG TSO LING	(張作霖)	86
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳獨秀)	92
CHANG FU LAI	(張福來)	8
CHANG CHI	(張　繼)	23
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙恒惕)	8
CHANG TAI YEN	(章太炎)	166
CHANG SIH CHAO	(章士釗)	22
CHOW PING HUNG	(周秉衡)	8
CHIANG KAN FU	(江亢虎)	30
CHEN KIA KENG	(陳嘉庚)	28
CHU CHIN LAN	(朱慶瀾)	12
CHEN, S. P.	(陳祀邦)	13
CHANG ZUNG I	(張純一)	7
CHIEN, Y. M.	(錢新之)	5
CHANG MAO CHUN	(張默君女士)	10
CHANG YI LING	(張一麐)	10
CHANG CHUN LI	(張君勱)	7
CHIANG VE CHIAO	(蔣維喬)	3
CHANG TAN FU	(張丹斧)	5
CHU PAO SAN	(朱葆三)	3
CHEN CHIN TAO	(陳錦濤)	8
CHU CHANG	(居　正)	3
CHIN QUAN	(慶　寬)	4
CHAO, T. C.	(　　)	3
CHU YUN KEE	(　　)	5
CHIANG CHU CHENG	(蔣儁卿)	1
CHEN TSONG HAI	(鄭宗海)	1
CHU PAH CHI	(朱伯奇)	1
CHU HSIAO TSAN	(朱孝臧)	1
CHEN SAN LI	(陳三立)	1
CHUAN SUH HU	(莊叔何)	1
CHU CHIEN YUAN	(朱劍芸)	1
CHEN, EUGENE	(陳友仁)	1
CHIANG CHUN CHEN	(蔣中正)	2
CHI DU PUNG	(　　)	1
CHAO, Y. R.	(趙元任)	3
CHAO CHIH SUNG	(趙紫宸)	4
CHIANG TSO PIN	(蔣作賓)	3
CHU YIN KUANG	(屈映光)	4
CHANG MON PEH	(張夢白)	5
CHANG HSUN	(張　勳)	3
CHU TSIN TZE	(朱進之)	3
CHUAN WEN KUANG	(莊蘊寬)	3
CHEN YU MAO	(陳玉謀)	4
DUNG KAN	(董　康)	80
DIAO CHU CHIEN	(　　)	1
DANG HSI OEN	(鄧錫侯)	4
FANG TUAN YIH	(方端一)	1
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范源濂)	31
FENG YU HSIANG	(馮玉祥)	722
FONG F. SEC	(鄺富灼)	34
GOW EN HUNG	(高恩洪)	32
GEE, LUTHER	(朱神恩)	3
HO HAI MING	(何海鳴)	8
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊希齡)	68
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN	(徐謙)	66
HU HAN MING	(胡漢民)	38
HU LIN	(胡林政之)	5
HU SUH	(胡　適)	345
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃炎培)	120
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐樹錚)	82
HSU CHONG CHI	(許崇智)	30
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓國鈞)	9
HSUNG SHAO HAO	(熊少豪)	7
HSU SHIH CHONG	(徐世昌)	14
HWANG HU	(黃　郛)	5
HSIUNG KI WU	(熊克武)	3
HO CHION YIEN	(何恭彥)	1
JAO HAN HSIANG	(饒漢祥)	4
KAN CHU NAM	(簡照南)	48
KOO, WEI'T'N V. K.	(顧維鈞)	706
KUO, P. W.	(郭秉文)	95
KAN YU-WEI	(康有爲)	76
KU HUNG-MING	(辜鴻明)	17
KING, KUNGPEH T.	(金紹城)	14
KIANG, C. C.	(江長川)	4
KAO CHIENZE, Y.	(高　陽)	1
KAO HUNG YU	(高鴻儒)	1
KAHN, MISS IDA	(　　)	3
LI SHEK CHUN	(李石曾)	6
LI LIEH CHUN	(李烈鈞)	150
LI YUAN HUNG	(黎元洪)	377
LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁啓超)	300
LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧永祥)	27
LIAO CHUNG-HAI	(廖仲愷)	26
LO CHING YU	(羅掞玉)	12
LI TENG HUI	(李登輝)	20
LI, H. TROUT	(李宜之)	8
LI MING CHUNG	(李鳴鐘)	3
LIANG SHIH YI	(梁士詒)	17
LIU HUNG SANG	(劉鴻生)	3
LIANG SUH MING	(梁漱溟)	5
LO CHING HSIANG	(陸徵祥)	6
LIN SUN	(林　森)	4
LO, R. Y.	(羅運炎)	9
LING CHANG MING	(林長民)	4
LIU CHEN HOU	(劉承厚)	4
LIU SIANG	(劉　湘)	5
LIU WEN CHIU	(劉萬公)	3
LU KON WAN	(呂鼎芬)	3
LIANG TING FANG	(梁家駿)	4
LI KIA OU	(李家駒)	1
LI HU	(李　和)	1
LI CHUAN SHIH	(李權時)	1
LIN WEN CHUN	(林文鈞)	1
LEE SHIH TSEN	(李石曾)	1
LOH, D. Y.	(陸殿揚)	1
LU MING YING	(盧鳴瑛)	1
LI SIAO PEH	(李肖白)	1
LIN FOO	(林福)	1
LU TING KAN	(羅廷幹)	1
LEW, T. T.	(　　)	1
LU YUNG-TING	(陸榮廷)	3
LO WEN KAN	(羅文幹)	13
LIU TING FANG	(劉廷芳)	4
LIN CHIN NAN	(林琴南)	7
MEI LAN FANG	(梅蘭芳)	54
MOH, H. Y.	(穆初)	82
MA CHUN WU	(馬君武)	33
MA YIN CHU	(馬寅初)	21
MO TSENG ZIANG	(懋祥)	3
MA SOO	(馬素)	4
NYEU TI SUNG	(鈕鉄生)	3
NIEH, C. C.	(聶雲臺)	198
PAN LAI TSEN	(潘賚臣)	11
PAN CHIH WU	(潘植我)	4
QUO TAI CHI	(郭泰祺)	3
SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋漢章)	48
SUN HUNG YI	(孫洪伊)	42
SUN YAT SEN	(孫中山)	769
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施肇基)	168
SHEN CHU SHU	(盛竹書)	4
SAH CHEN-PING	(薩鎭冰)	73
SAN, M. Y.	(馬玉山)	36
STONE, DR. MARY	(石美玉)	14
SUN KO	(孫　科)	12
SAH FU MOH	(薩福懋)	3
SIH TOH BI	(薛篤弼)	4
SHIAO PAH YEN	(蕭伯襄)	4
SHAO SONG SUNG	(邵嵩生)	1
SENG THIE CHIAO	(　　)	1
SHU FU CHEN	(豬輔臣)	1
SZE CHI YING	(徐子英)	1
TAN YEN KAI	(譚延闓)	20
TAN CHI YAO	(唐繼堯)	36
TANG SHAO-YI	(唐紹儀)	156
TONG, H. K.	(董顯光)	29
TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡元培)	611
TUAN CHI-JUI	(段祺瑞)	229
TING, V. K.	(丁文江)	10
TYAU, PHILIP K. C.	(刁作謙)	5
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN	(岑春萱)	15
TAN ERH-HO	(湯爾和)	5
TSAO KUN	(曹　錕)	47
TU HSI KUEI	(杜錫珪)	4
TSO SHU CHEN	(左樹珍)	3
TAN MA SING	(但懋辛)	5
TSAI HUANG-TSI	(蔡望之)	1
TSAO SUN SAN	(曹省三)	1
TSEU YIH ZEN	(周超然)	4
TANG WEN CHI	(唐文治)	12
TING LI MEI	(丁立美)	5
TANG PEI TSE	(唐伯耆)	3
VAN KO NAN	(范古農)	1
WANG PUE	(　　)	1
WU YING PEI	(吳陸培)	1
WANG CHI TSEN	(王繼曾)	7
WU ZUNG TSE	(吳任之)	1
WANG, C. F.	(王正黼)	1
WU FEN	(武　奮)	1
WU ZUN CHIN	(吳俊卿)	1
WAN PUH, MISS	(萬璞女士)	5
WANG YUEN WU	(王雲五)	6
WANG, Y. T.	(王亭善)	6
WANG CHENG PING	(王承斌)	11
WANG CHUN HUI	(王寵惠)	633
WU, C. C.	(伍朝樞)	100
WU LIEN TEH	(伍連德)	44
GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳佩孚)	593
WANG, C. T.	(王正廷)	475
WU YU JEN	(于右任)	17
WANG CHING WEI	(汪精衛)	141
WANG DAH SHIH	(汪大燮)	18
WANG, C. C.	(王正廷)	22
WANG HU	(王　湖)	28
WU CHI FEI	(吳稚暉)	31
WU SZE CHO	(吳士鑑)	5
WANG WEI CHING	(王慶通)	2
WU TSING CHU	(武之望)	1
WANG SHIH-CHEN	(王士珍)	5
YEN HSIU	(嚴　修)	16
YEN TU HE	(嚴獨鶴)	4
YEN HSI TSE	(閻錫山之)	3
YEN HSI SHAN	(閻錫山)	486
YEN, W. W.	(顏惠慶)	322
YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余日章)	393
YEH KUNG CHO	(葉恭綽)	20
YANG TSENG HSIN	(楊增新)	10
YANG SUN	(楊　森)	6
YIN CHU PEH	(殷秩白)	1
YU TIEN HSI	(余天希)	1
YEN JEN KUANG	(顏任光)	1
YEN CHA MING	(嚴照明)	1
YEH CHING HSIH	(葉景莘)	1
YEH LUN	(葉　倫)	1

選舉中國當今十二大人物

論中國政事經濟者每謂中國乏强有力之領袖人物蓋國中出類拔萃之人才昔已凋謝而自共和創始以來各方之領袖人物尙未產出也夫中國今日豈乏此項人才乎爲解決此問題起見閱者之意以中國何人俱有此項資格可選出十二人將其姓名填入左方之空白選舉票中此種選舉將逐期揭曉於本報至一千九百二十三年一月一日截止閱者諸君可將所選之人名填入於選舉票十二行中幷將以後登出之空白選舉票傳與親友務使此項選舉益加普及

投票者所舉之人物須於各方事業中擇其名望素著堪爲一業中之代表者選之例如政軍商銀行各界以及其他專門事業之人物

此項選舉無論中外人士皆可投票惟投票者須於選舉票中申明爲外國人中國人或中國學生投票者之姓名無庸署於選舉票中惟若能附一親署名之函說明其所選諸人之理由尤爲歡迎此項署名之信札本館當嚴守秘密

選舉結果除每星期揭露一次外其總結揭曉在一千九百二十三年一月一日後儘先登載本報

此項選舉於一千九百二十三年一月一日截止選舉票須於是日以前付郵方爲有效

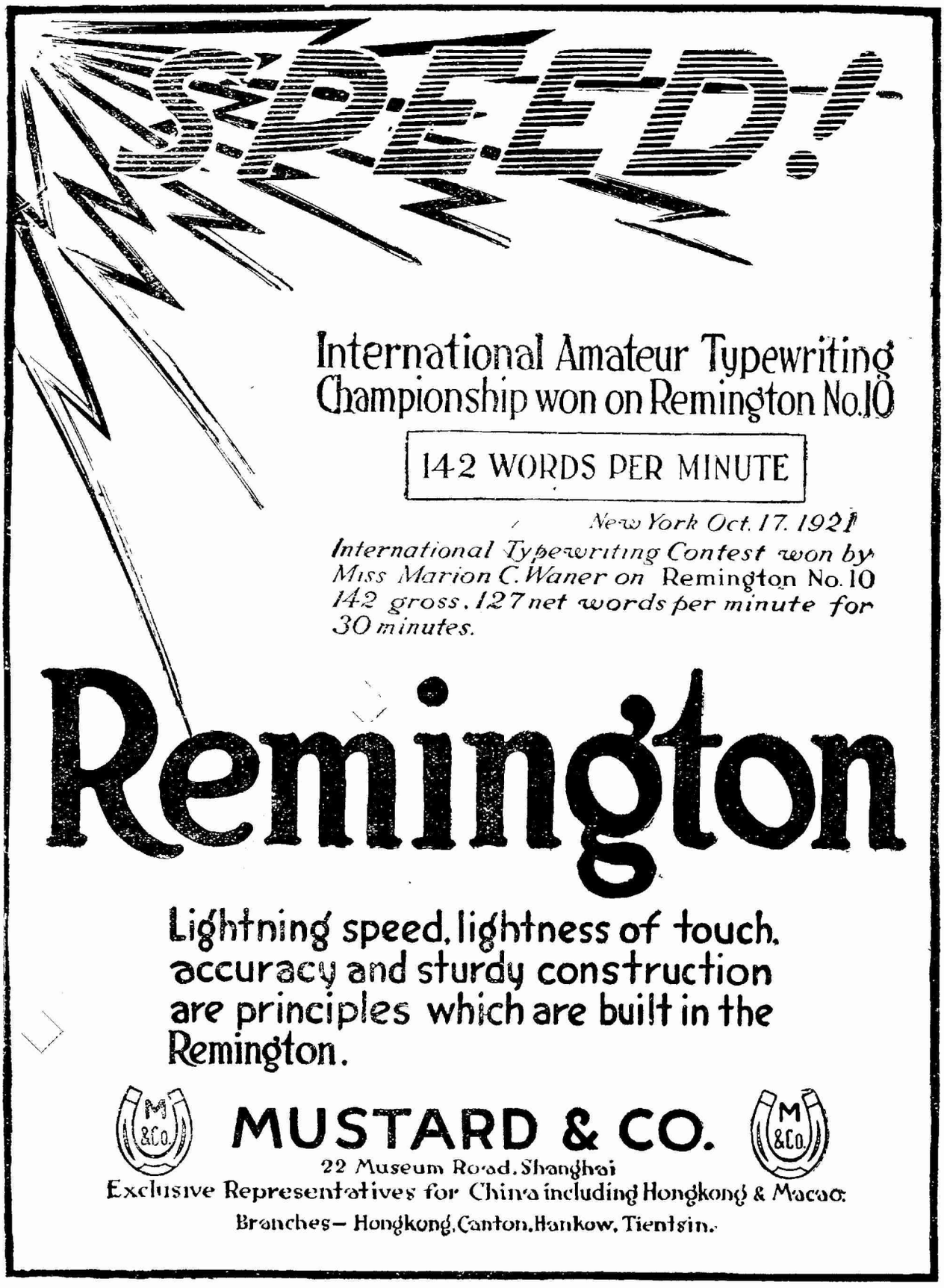
選舉票

鄙意左列十二人爲中國今日最大人物

一	七
二	八
三	九
四	十
五	十一
六	十二

投票者爲外國人○中國人○中國學生○ 在圓圈內書一十字以便區別

此票填就後扯下寄交上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館選舉主任


SPEED!
International Amateur Typewriting Championship won on Remington No.10
142 WORDS PER MINUTE
New York Oct. 17. 1921
International Typewriting Contest won by Miss Marion C. Waner on Remington No. 10 142 gross. 127 net words per minute for 30 minutes.
Remington
Lightning speed, lightness of touch, accuracy and sturdy construction are principles which are built in the Remington.
MUSTARD & CO.
22 Museum Road. Shanghai
Exclusive Representatives for China including Hongkong & Macao
Branches— Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin.

23-070

Using the Radio to Promote Foreign Commerce

The above is a picture of Lynn W. Meekins, formerly U. S. Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, but now New England district manager of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Boston, using the radio to broad-cast inquiries regarding American products which have come to the Bureau from foreign countries. The radio apparatus used is part of the service of the American Radio and Research Corporation at Medford, Mass. This is the first use of the Radio as a direct service in the promotion of Foreign Commerce on the part of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Men and Events

There are 10,600,000 motor vehicles in the United States, according to the president of the American Automobile Association. If placed end to end they would extend for 20,000 miles.

Ten Chinese young men are now enrolled as regular students in the Lowell Textile School of Lowell, Mass. All are under support of the Chinese government and are making a study of textile science.

An exhibition of wood block color prints and a few water color sketches of Korea, Peking and Japan, was held by Miss Elizabeth Keith, under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society at their rooms, on Monday and Tuesday, December 4-5.

A meeting to inaugurate the Shanghai campaign for $1,000,000 to aid the flood sufferers in Chekiang province, was held in the Ningpo Guild on Sunday, December 3. A large number of Chinese officials and foreigners were present, all interested in the effort to save the lives of the suffering people.

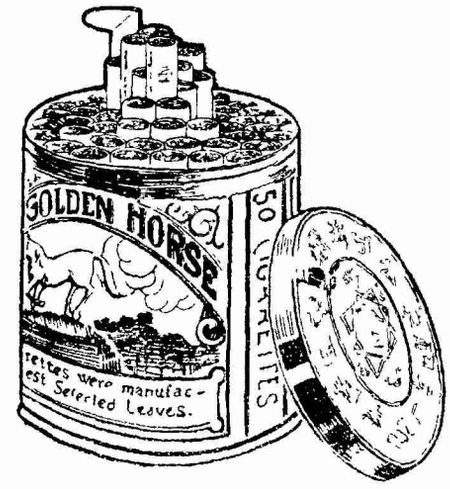
It has been estimated that American women during 1921 spent between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 (U. S. Cy.) for hair-nets, most of which came from China. The bobbed hair craze which prevailed among American women tended to reduce the demand for hair-nets for a time, but according to recent reports the hair-net business is flourishing again.

Hew Fan-un has been appointed agent of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., located at No. 1 Wall Street, New York City. Ginarn Lao of Shanghai, former manager has returned to China and will be connected with the head office of the bank in Hongkong. The New York branch has been open about one year and deals largely in trade acceptances, commercial paper and bills of exchange.

According to a commercial item in the *New York Times* for October 20 an American silk mission will visit China and other parts of the Far East immediately after the close of the International Silk Exposition in New York in February, 1923. The purpose of the mission will be to secure closer cooperation with Chinese silk reelers and farmers to the end that better qualities of raw silk will be sent to the United States.

An American Association has recently been formed in Tsinan, Shangtung province, by American residents in that place. The officers elected include: W. A. Mitchell, Andersen, Meyer and Company, president; Samuel Cochran, Dean of the University School of Medicine, vice-president; W. B. Christian, British-American Tobacco Company, secretary and treasurer; R. T. Shields of the University, and O. Magill, are to be additional members of the executive committee.

金馬香煙



Don't you ever like to get a

Best Cigarette?

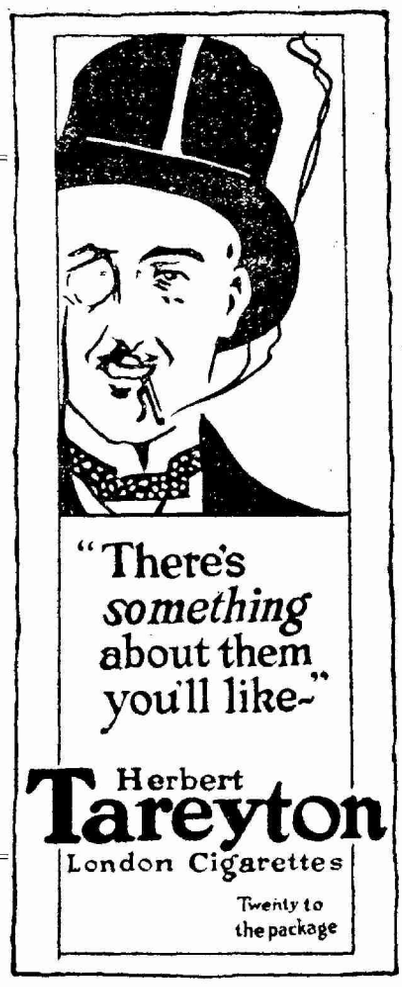
Why not have one

"GOLDEN HORSE"

TO-DAY?

金馬香煙

23-071



Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
" " 2618 General Office
" " 5620 T. T. Department

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

According to an announcement, the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce plans to open an exhibition and sales-room in Shanghai in the interests of manufacturers and exporters. Dr. M. W. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner in Shanghai, while in Canada made the necessary arrangements and has the full information as to the manner in which the agency is to be carried on. The proposed exhibition and sales room will be limited strictly to the exhibition of samples of goods manufactured or produced in Canada.

The Admiral-Oriental line steamer *President Grant* which docked at Seattle on November 17 carried a cargo valued at G. $8,000,000 according to the *Marine Letter* of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The cargo consisted of 6,000 bales of raw silk, the balance of the cargo consisting of hemp, tea, rice, bamboo, rattan, Chinese lily bulbs and 1,850 bags of mail. The *Marine Letter* also contained the information that beginning December 9 when the liner *President Jefferson* sails from Seattle the Admiral-Oriental line will begin the maintenance of 12 day schedule from Seattle to the Orient.

Under the American law the importation of arms and ammunition into China is strictly prohibited and as a result a large shipment of contraband machine guns, rifles and ammunition, destined for Chinese revolutionists, was seized at San Francisco, when the customs officers raided the China Mail docks and found the shipment on the *s. s. Nile*, as the steamship was leaving port for China. The guns and ammunition were concealed in boxes labelled "soap" and "canned milk." The shipment would have been on its way to China if customs agents had not halted the loading to search for contraband.

Woman in China is the name of a new weekly magazine edited in Tientsin, especially for women, and devoted to the interests of women all over China, including American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and most especially for the English-speaking Chinese women. The magazine will contain general news of interest to women both politically and industrially, as well as hints to the household woman, and a section is also devoted to reviews of books. Miss Genevieve Wimsatt is editor of the magazine and has recently arrived in China from Washington, D. C. Miss Wimsatt is a sister-in-law of Dr. C. J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, and who has recently opened a law office in Tientsin.

The University of Nanking magazine for November has recently been published and contains some readable articles on general news in China, as well as late information regarding student life in the university. Some of the articles contained in this special issue include: "Is Socialism Suited for China?" by Guy W. Sarvis, dean of the college of arts and science of the university; "Economic Aspects of the Cotton Industry in China," by J. B. Griffing, cotton expert; "Taxation in China" by Han Lih Wu; "Economics and Civilization," by Chen Chang Shen, student; and others. Dr. John C. Ferguson, formerly president of the university and for many years political adviser to the Chinese government, delivered the alumni address which is also contained therein.

Henry H. Werblow, formerly acting manager of the Asia Banking Corporation at Peking and his brother Robert M. were arraigned in the Tombs Court, New York City on October 29, and according to a report of the case in the *New York Herald* were held in G. $25,000 bail each, for examination. A third brother Isaac, who is said to have posed as "Max Elliot" in the attempted theft of G. $139,000 is still being sought. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York was the intended victim of the scheme which is said to have been one of the cleverest ever concocted. Forged cablegrams sent from the Peking branch are said to have ordered various sums of money paid over to one "Max Elliot" a third brother in London. Approximately G. $110,000 of the amount has been recovered according to officials of the Guaranty Trust Company. All three of the brothers were under thirty years of age and were graduates of Columbia University, New York. Both Henry and Robert served in the U. S. Army during the European War.

American Woman's Club

A general meeting of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 5, when the final reports of the Country Fair held at the Town Hall in October, were read before the club members. The report showed a net profit of $12,000 which will go toward the permanent equipment fund of the club.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president, presided at the meeting. Following the general discussion of business, Mrs. George R. Loehr read a paper on "Madonna in Art," illustrated by lantern slides.

23-072

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23-074

The Critical Situation at Tsingtao

It is estimated that 2,000 Chinese bandits are now living inside of the Tsingtao area using the Chung Ho and San I hotels as headquarters. They go freely about the streets with cartridge belts and revolvers exposed. The seizure of Sui Shih-ching, manager of the Shantung Bank and of Governor Tien's representative, Mr. Mao and the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Chiu created a tremendous commotion. It is said that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce offered the bandits $1,200,000 but the bandits refused to accept it and demanded to be employed as police within the Tsingtao leased territory.

Still another report states that the bandits are demanding: First. to be enlisted as police; second, government troops shall not advance on the leased territory; third, Chinese police in Tsingtao shall return; fourth, the commission for the return of Tsingtao shall withdraw and leave the matter in the hands of the bandits.

J. J. H.

Tsinanfu, December 3, 1922.

News from Central China

The annual election of the National Chambers of Commerce of China is now taking place in Hankow where delegates from various provinces are attending the annual Conference. Mr. Chen, chairman of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and C. C. Nieh of Shanghai, are prospective candidates.

The Japanese Naval Squadron on the Yangtze valley has recently been strengthened by five more cruisers, which were sent to China in view of the growing alarm of lawlessness in the interior of China, according to a Japanese paper here. The gunboats will patrol at various points along the valley for the purpose of protecting Japanese interests in China.

The American Consul-General at Hankow has recently wired Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Fu-lai in Honan about the dangerous plight of certain foreigners in Honan and asked that steps be taken to escort them to a place of safety. To this request both generals have replied that efforts are being made in that direction, and much would be accomplished in the near future.

General Sun Chuen-fang, Defence Commissioner of the Upper Yangtze, is reported to have completed plans at Ichang to remove his headquarters from Ichang to Wusueh in Hupeh. The Shantung troops formerly stationed at Wusueh, have all removed to Kiukiang and Nanchang. Upon the leave of General Sun, General Lao will be appointed to take charge of defence affairs on the upper Yangtze.

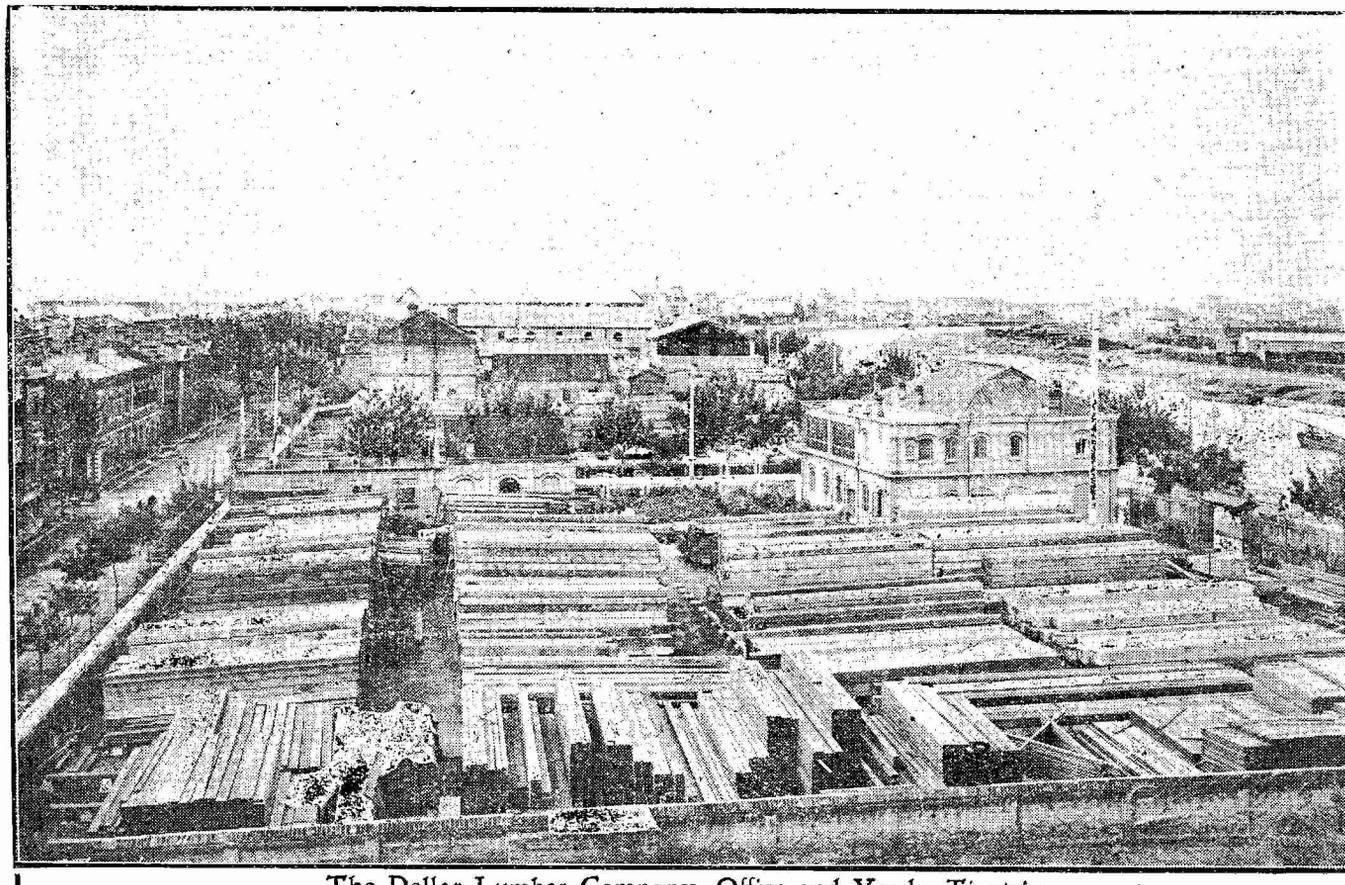
Chao Chi-hsien, managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, visited Hankow at the beginning of the week from Peking. He made a special trip along the Kinhan line to investigate the general situation following the outrages by bandits in Honan. He came by way of Loyang where he conferred with General Wu Pei-fu on questions affecting the railway administration.

In memory of Viceroy Chang Chi-tung who was governor for Hupeh for about ten years during the Manchu regime, a statue is being planned by a group of citizens and merchants in Wuchang. The striking and outstanding feature of Viceroy Chang Chi-tung's administration in those old days was his endeavor and successful efforts to establish great industrial plants which today stand as a monument of his farsightedness.

The Municipal Council of Changsha, Hunan, has taken steps to pull down the city wall so that the latter can used as bed for road building around the city. The estimated cost of construction along the city wall is about $158,000. The wall bricks will be sold, and the proceeds are expected to amount to $50,000. As to the balance of the road construction fund, the civil governor of Hunan has promised an appropriation for the amount needed.

The provincial government of Hunan has just established a preparation bureau of machinery works, which is making arrangements for the establishment of engineering works. The total cost is estimated in the neighborhood of $126,000 which sum has been submitted to the Provincial Assembly for official sanction before actual work is commenced. The project includes plans for industrial undertakings under official auspices in Hunan.

The funeral service of the Rev. Didacus Lera, Vicar General of Eastern Hupeh took place in St. Joseph's Cathedral at Hankow last Friday. The requiem mass was held and the service was conducted by the Rev. Father Samuel, the new Vicar General. The service was attended by all convent sisters, convent school girls and a large communtity of



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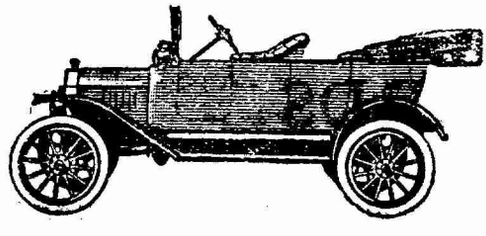

Catholics. The coffin containing the remains of the deceased Vicar General was transported after the service by junk to Wuchang where it was to be buried.

A correspondent at Yen-cheng, Honan, writing on November 17, reports that the situation in connection with bandits is calming down, as the bandits have crossed the line and gone west to their old haunts in the mountains. Colonel Chen has gone from Yenchang to report to General Chin Yun-ao at Chengchow, and it is believed that the latter is stirred up to do something in the way of suppressing bandits, as several inquiries have been made by army officials as to the names and nationalities of the foreigners still in the hands of bandits.

The Hankow branch of the Bank of China has recently issued a series of new bank notes which can be cashed at its branches and agents in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Honan Szechuen, and Shensi. The total amount of the issue is forty million dollars, and the local Chamber of Commerce is protesting on the ground that the bank has not sufficient reserve for such an issue. The new notes have done away with the troubles that the old notes now in circulation have, inasmuch as the notes can be freely circulated in five provinces without the inconvenience of handicapped circulation.

The Boone University Library committee has arranged to hold a benefit in Hankow on November 27 in aid of the Library extension fund. A new drama which has just been written by Ouyang Yu-chien, the famous Chinese dramatist who was educated in Japan and is quite conversant with dramatic works of the west, will be presented by Mr. Ouyang and his company from Nantungchow which is now concluding their season in Hankow. All proceeds of the benefit will be devoted to the Library fund of Boone University, which has been in charge of Miss M. E. Wood and Samuel Seng.

About 500 troops have been stationed at Wuhsinkwan, Hupeh, by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang, who has recently been requested by the Consular Body of Hankow to provide adequate protection to foreign property in Chikungshan, now that foreigners there have been compelled to leave on account of the threatening menace of bandits from Honan. Wuhsinkwan is the gateway to Hupeh from Honan, and troops are stationed there with a view to checking the immigration of Honan outlaws. Foreigners at Chikungshan including the American and Swedish schools have all escaped to Hankow.

The foreign committee appointed at the recent mass meeting of foreigners in Hankow to protest against Honan outrages has now established its headquarters in the building of the International Export Company, and Mr. Larsen of the Lutheran Mission is acting as secretary of the Committee. Plans are being made to further voice the protest and make the protest bring concrete results in speeding up the establishment of stability and peace in China. It is also understood that efforts will be made to expand the movement into a national scope so as to effectively bring about the desired results.

Word reached the Lutheran Mission in Hankow on November 22, that the cities of Sinyeh and Tanghsien in Nanyangfu, in southwestern Honan were taken by bandits and looted on November 16. These cities are due north of Siangyang and Fancheng in Hupeh across the border, and there is great anxiety there lest the bandits should continue their southward march, as they remember their experiences in the hands of the White Wolf. There are stations of the American Lutheran Mission both at Sinyeh and Tanghsien with foreign missionaries in charge there but late telegrams state the foreigners are safe.

A group of retired revolutionaries of 1911 in Wuchang and Hankow have organized a special bureau with the view of compiling all information and events leading up to the 1911 Revolution in Wuchang through which the Chinese Republic was established. The bureau has appointed representatives in Peking and Shanghai to gather records of Kuomintang activities in organizing the Revolution. All manuscripts that may be of interest to this work should be sent in before the end of April 1923 to 7 San Der Lee, French Concession, Hankow. The compilations and editing will then be placed in the hands of competent authors of the history.

There is a general business depression in Chinese circles here. The principal reason for absence of business in many lines is the prevailing lawless conditions in neighboring provinces from which Hankow draws its products. On account of lack of national union, provinces are drifting in their own ways of administration, and as a consequence taxes and likin are levied excessively. In addition, the presence of outlaws almost everywhere in the interior is another factor that hampers trade development. Supplies of raw materials from other provinces are both costly and uncertain, and business at this moment is almost at a complete standstill.

Hankow, November 26, 1922.

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23-078

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, November 29, to Wednesday, December 6.)

The political situation in Peking, which up to this time has occupied the center of attention in Far Eastern News, still remains unsettled as far as the forming of a permanent Cabinet for the government is concerned and much interest is still being manifested over the impeachment of Wang Chung-hui and Wellington Koo from office. The list of names suggested last week with General Chang Shou-tseng, as Premier has apparently been disregarded altogether. The position of Finance Minister has not yet been filled and the return of Wang Ta-hsieh, Premier, is doubtful. He is determined to resign from this post. The serious situation with bandits in Tsingtao Shangtung, at the time of the transfer of administrative authority from the Japanese to Chinese rule, has cause no little comment during the week under review. Canton and Hongkong seem to be on an even scale, while Japan seems to be concentrating her interests on her naval plans and appointment of a commander. Events in the Philippines have not been of any special consequence.

During the week Peking was alarmed with political rumors to the effect that the President had left the capital. The news concerning the situation was contained in a *Reuter's* dispatch:

It appears that Preisdent Li Yuan-hung submitted the names of the Wang Tah-hsieh Cabinet to General Tsao Kun but issued the mandate of appointment on November 29 without awaiting a reply. The new Cabinet assumed office on November 30 and the Shantung Agreement relating to the First Section was signed on the afternoon of December 1. Meanwhile General Tsao Kun's reply raising objections to certain of the Ministers was received. Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh interviewed the President and intimated his refusal to continue in office. The President said that if Mr. Wang retired he would do likewise. Yesterday morning Mr. Wang sent in his resignation and immediately started for the Western Hills. Learning of Mr. Wang's departure President Li sent Dr. C. T. Wang and others to persuade him to return. The mission was successful and Mr. Wang returned last night. During an interview this morning he agreed to remain for at least five days to which the President agreed, so that the Agreement reached by the Second Section of the Conference can be signed. Peking is seething with rumors today to the effect that President Li left for Tientsin yesterday evening.

A matter of importance during the week is the completion of the Shangtung agreement. The agreement completed provides for the restoration to China of the Kiachao leased territory, salt works, public properties, public utilities, the mines, etc. for which China is to pay Japan Yen 16,000,000 for everything except the railways and the mines. Yen 2,000,000 of this is to be paid in cash within a month, the balance in treasury notes bearing six percent interest. The agreement for the Shangtung Railway has not yet been completed and three months time was allowed for the transfer of this line. The Shangtung mines are to be taken over by an international corporation, which will not necessarily be limited to Chinese and Japanese. More details of the agreement are included in the following note:

The Yen 2,000,000 which is to be paid in cash within a month, is to cover the cost of the salt fields. The Japanese insisted on getting cash because these fields are privately owned and the Japanese government will be obliged to pay cash to the owners. The remaining Yen 14,000,000 is to be paid off within fifteen years. None of the treasury notes are to be redeemed within the first year. After that, one million yen worth are to be redeemed annually until the entire fourteen million is paid. Meanwhile interest is to be paid on the unredeemed balance, at the rate of six per cent.

A special dispatch to the *China Press* regarding the transfer of administrative authority in Tsingtao contained some important facts concerning the action of the Shangtung bandits, who it is said, came in to the city, and a reign of terror spread among the Chinese merchants, when Chu Shih-ching, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was kidnapped and taken to the hills. A special communique was sent to C. T. Wang, requesting his immediate return to Tsingtao which is prevented owing to the necessity of his presence at the deliberations of the Second Section of the Shangtung Joint Commission.

The foreign legations in the captial have stated that a commission will be appointed to make inquiry into the non-release of the foreigners who were taken captive by Honan bandits several weeks ago. The Ministers of France, Italy and the United States and the Charge d'Affaires of Great

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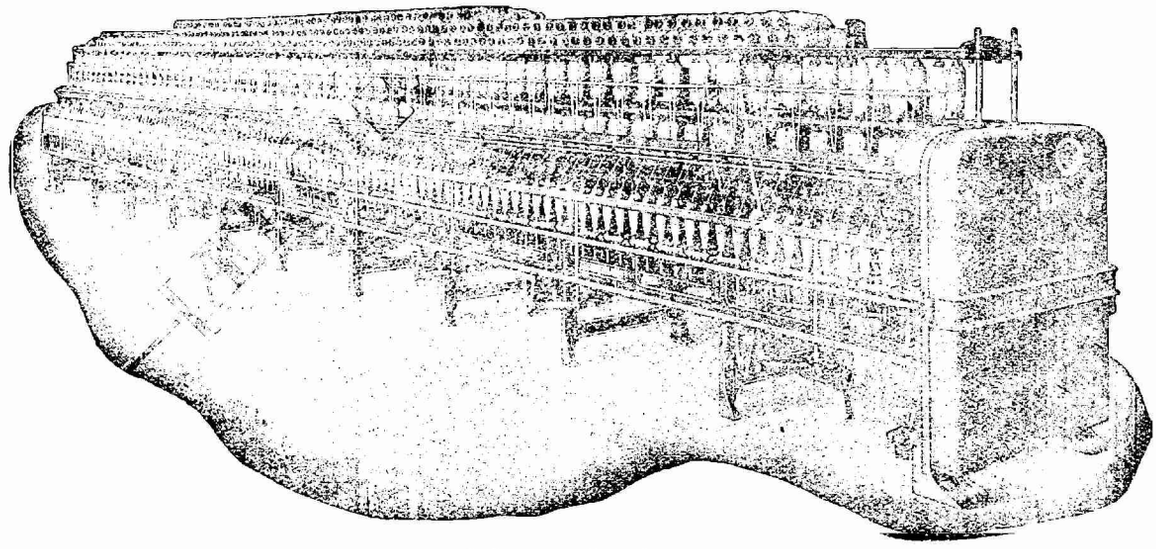

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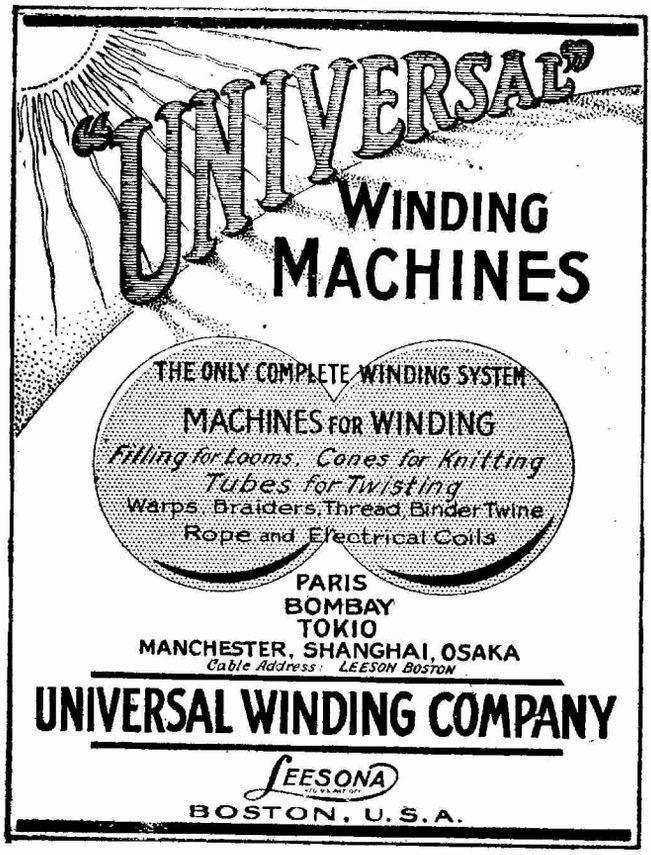

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23-080

Britain and Sweden have called attention of the Chinese government to the state of affairs in Honan, announcing the situation as serious and one to be dealt with immediately if effective action is not taken to secure release of the foreign captives.

According to the *Chuug Mei News Service*, the affairs on the Manchurian border are becoming the center of attention. The report says:

A foreign observer reports that from seemingly reliable statements, it appears that approximately 10,000 Soviet cavalry and infantry troop, accompanied by some artillery, have been concentrating near Manchuli, on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier, and that about 150 Red cavalry troops crossed the Chinese border on November 30th and carried out a raid at that point.

Chinese military authorities are getting together their small force as quickly as possible and trying to place their troops at such points as to prevent possible invasion. However, in view of the superiority of the Russian troops over the Chinese troops there, it is feared that they can do little to resist the action of the former.

This being within the area ruled over by General Chang Tso-lin, he has appointed General Chu Chung-lan, commander in chief of the Chinese border troops. This General has also been placed in charge of the civil and military affairs along the Chinese Eastern Railway. It was impossible to receive confirmation today in Peking of the report that General Chang Tso-lin had died.

Manila is making plans for the coming conference of the International Bar Association which meets there in January, commencing on January 11, and continuing for three days. Delegates from all parts of the Far East will be present.

Japan during the week under review has furnished a great deal of comment on the progress of aviation in the United States, France's policy in Europe and the Shangtuug Settlement in China. One of the important discussions on the part of Japan has to do with her naval troubles. Late word has come to hand showing Vice-Admiral Takeshita has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the first and second squadrons of the Japanese Navy.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 29. A Russian note was presented at Lausanne Conference, insisting on Russia participating in all the discussions of the conference on a footing of equality with the other powers.——The Administration forces in Washington suffer first defeat since election when Democrats and Progressive Republicans unite to recommit the resolution authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia.

November 30. British Minister notifies government that Britain has broken off relations with Greece, according to Athens despatch.——Paris report says France is planning to use stringent measures against Germany with a view to enforcing the reparations.

December 1. It is understood at Lausanne Conference that Russians will be admitted to conference in that they will only be admitted to discuss questions in which they are directly interested.——It is reported that Ship Subsidy Bill is amended so that amount for subsidy purposes must be voted annually.——Under Washington treaty eight British capital ships are delivered to shipbreaking firms and six more have been rendered incapable of warlike service.

December 2. Monthly report of Federal Reserve Board states substantial increases in productive activity of basic industries.

December 3. Report of Anglo-Persian Oil Company for year, shows a profit of £3,130,000 to which a balance of £1,648,000 had been brought forward from previous year.——Lausannce report says Lord Curzon pleads for Greeks in Constantinople.——Clemenceau is planning to sail for Paris on December 13, from New York.

December 5. Athens dispatch says Greek Prince is exiled because of part in war.——The home of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at meeting, vote for beer.

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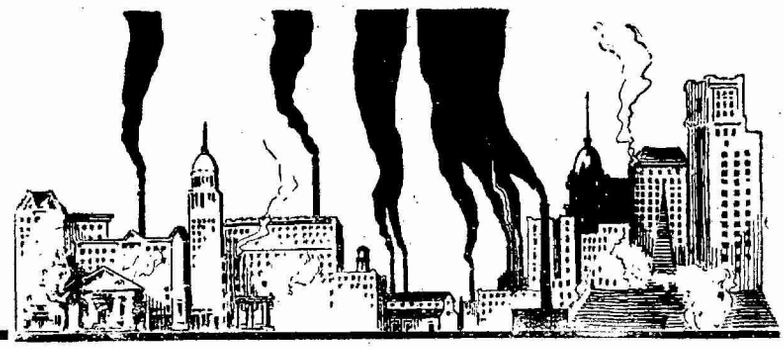

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M28

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week, and although there has been a moderate revival of outside interest, the operations of local professionals have been chiefly in evidence. Fluctuations were irregular, but the undertone on the whole has been quite steady, whilst in the business position December has been done at half a tael premium.

As to the ultimate course of prices a conservation policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on the future trend of the New York market, and our own opinion is that the chances for successful operations continue to lie on the bull side.

Yarn.—We have no material change to report in our market. Stocks in the interior are bare and buyers are waiting the effects of the Japanese slump before coming on the market. We still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline will be felt locally.

Liverpool, November 29, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	14.77	Pence
,, ,, January	.....	14.05	,,
,, ,, March	.....	13.85	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, November 29, 1922.

New York Market:—

December	.....	25.26	Cents
January	.....	25.28	,,
March	.....	25.31	,,
May	.....	25.23	,,
July	.....	24.94	,,
Spot	.....	25.41	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, November 30, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	.....	Rps. 461	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan.	.....	,, 334	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.	.....	,, 417	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Nov./Dec./Jan.	.....	Tls.	33.28
Shanghai, Nov./Dec.	.....	,,	30.50
M-ginned, Nov./Dec.	.....	,,	30.50
Taichong, Nov./Dec.	.....	,,	31.00
Shensi, Spot.	.....	,,	33.00

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Lumber and Timber Market

(Supplied by the China Import and Export Lumber Co.)

Planks and sawn logs in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	50.00
Lauan (Philippine)	65.00
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	150.00
With increase of price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width. (random lengths)	

Hewn Logs

White Ash (Sen)	70.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70.00
Katsura	70.00
Oak—selected	75.00
Oak—ordinary average run	60.00

Laths

1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 8.00 per 1,000 pieces

T. & G. Flooring

	No. 1	*No. 2*
	Shanghai Tls.	
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	90.00	66.00
,, 1" x 6"	92.00	66.00
,, 1¼" x 4"	102.00	
,, 1¼" x 6"	102.00	
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2" in length of 3' & up average 7'	185.00	
Oak 1" x 1"—gross measure—(⅛" face) Lengths 2' & up, average 6'	165.00	
Oak ½" x 2"—gross surface measure—in length of 2' & up, average 6'	150.00	
Oak Parquet in length under 3' 1" x 2" & 3"	155.00	
Oak Parquet ½" x 2" & ½" x 3"—gross surface measure in lengths under 2'	130.00	
Teak & Mahogany Flooring & Parquet	Nominal	

T. & G. Flooring in Oak, Teak and Mahogany is manufactured in 1" & 2" gross widths as a standard for China. Widths of 3" & 4" can be supplied by special arrangement.

Kiln-dried lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M. extra.

December 1, 1922.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 29th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver for spot at 31 7/8d. is 1/8d. down, the price for forward delivery at 31 5/8d. is 1/16d. lower than last week. Advices from London point to lower rates in silver. Our official rate for T/T on London has followed silver with a drop of 1/8d. to 3/1d Our exchange market has daily had spasmodic periods of strength based on the operations of local Gold Dealers, but with weakness in silver and the absence of genuine cover in the shape of export bills the tendency of our exchange is to lower rates. After strength, our market closes with an easier tone with T/T on London at about 3/1 1/16d and G. $ at 70 1/4.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 35,208,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,867,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 36,420,000 an increase of $ 1,790,000.

Estimated value Tls. 61,430,000 as against Tls. 44,513,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for October	Thursday Nov. 23	Friday Nov. 24	Saturday Nov. 25	Monday Nov. 27	Tuesday Nov. 28	Wednes. Nov. 29
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4.072	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 7/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/2	3/1
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/1 1/8	3/1 7/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 5/8	3/1 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/2	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 1/4
T/T India	255.281	236	236	234 1/4	234 1/4	234 1/4	230 1/4
T/T France	1006.666	975	990	980	985	1000	1015
T/T N. Y.	74.135	70	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	69 3/4
T/T H'kong	75.109	75	75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	65.104	68 1/2	68 1/2	69	69	69	70 1/4
T/T Batavia	194.666	183 1/2	183 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	180
T/T Straits	70.125	74 3/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.932	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/2 1/2
4m/s ,, D/P	——	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/2 3/4
4m/s ,, D/A	3/6.432	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,056.666	1025	1040	1030	1035	1050	1065
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.812	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 3/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion,	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 7/8	32 1/2	32 5/16	32 7/16	32 7/16	31 7/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.64 1/2	G. $.64 1/2	G. $. 64 1/4	G. $ 64 1/4	G. $. 64 1/4	G. $. 63 3/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 330.00	Tls. 332.90	Tls. 331.70	Tls. 334.80	Tls. 333.60	Tls. 335.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.925	72.9125	72.9125	72 975	72.9875	72.8875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3 1/2 %	3 %	2 1/2 %	4 %	3 %	4 1/2 %
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 65.875
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2 %	London on Germany	T/T 36.100
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2 1/2 %	New York on London	T/T 452 1/2
,, ,, 4 m/s.	2 1/2 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 3/16
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2 3/4 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/16
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 3/4

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New Books and Publications

Another Book by Putnam Weale

An Indiscreet Chronicle from the Pacific by Putnam, Weale New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. : 1922.

PUTNAM Weale, as an introductory note explains, is the pen-name of Bertran Lenox Simpson, an Englishman in the political section of the office of the President of China. During the past several years he has been on several missions in Europe and America in the interests of China, and this book deals with steps taken to bring the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty to an end. The title might lead the reader to expect a book somewhat in the vein of the author's "Indiscreet Letters from Peking" but there is no similarity.

A great deal of the contents of the book are already public history, although the author's presentation of them certainly presents the events in a new light, and the author can not but feel a great deal of personal satisfaction in being able to record the details of a mission which proved so eminently successful. He criticizes both British and American policy as it related to China during the war and also criticizes the way in which China's case was presented at the Washington Conference.

The first important criticism made is the following:

"It can be said that just as the greatest error in seventy years of British policy in China was invoking the aid of Japan in 1914 to perform a piece of work which was legitimately China's, so in 1917 was there committed the greatest error the United States ever made. After having induced China to break off relations with Germany and pushed her to declare war by promises of financial support, there was a complete failure to produce so much as a single dollar. Although it would have been the richest moral and political investment conceivable to have made modest advances to the Chinese Exchequer, China was left with not enough money to execute a single measure. Her disastrous loan operations with Japan were as directly due to the action of the government of the United States as the seizure of Shantung and the Twenty-one Demands were due to the action of England. Precisely the same moral responsibility attached to both Powers.

Coming down to the year 1921 when the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was to the fore, the author points out that it was in Canada that China found the ally she had so long searched for—Canada was absolutely opposed to the Alliance. From Canada, the author proceeded to Washington, where the record of his movements is somewhat vague and this section of the book is mainly devoted to a record and a discussion of events in previous years.

It was when he got to England in the summer of 1921, on the eve of the Imperial Conference that the author really got "busy." What was needed, he felt was persistent publication "of the facts, with the central contention that force of circumstances had now forged a nexus between the opposite shorts of the Pacific and therefore conferred on China a new international rating." The author found Lord Curzon and the British Foreign Office cold to his arguments but he found a sympathetic ear in a friend of the Premier, Lord Riddell, on whom he impressed the fact that it was a groundless fear that should the Alliance be terminated Japan would embark on some dangerous action as the only place where anything would happen would be Japan where the Liberal elements would be able to gain the upper hand.

One of the things that worried British statesmen at the time of the Imperial Conference was that no answer had come from Japan for the request for an extension of the Alliance, so, very conveniently, the Lord Chancellor gave an opinion that the Alliance would remain in force until formally denounced. Another thing that worried them was Canada's attitude and things looked very blue when, very providentially, the invitation from America came for a

Conference at Washington. In his statement to the House of Commons, (explaining the situation) the Prime Minister said: China would be treated as what she is, an independent Power. We made the same communication to the Chinese government as to the other governments. The author points out that Secretary Hughes in his invitation to China left out that part relating to land armaments which he considers a mistake seeing that between China and Russia there was a land boundary of thousands of miles.

The Japanese went into the Conference somewhat as if it were a Sedan for them; the Chinese went in happy anticipation. But the author says that the Japanese relied upon "the fact that vested interests would automatically work for them because such interests are always hostile to fundamental changes in the status quo. In this they showed great common sense." China, in the end, was doomed to much disappointment and the author considers that this was in a great measure due to the way in which her case was presented. However, seeing that China herself, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of her legal machinery has asked for a postponement of the visit of the judicial commission to China—one of the fruits of the Conference—it may be stated that China in some respects got more than she can make use of and so far as Americans in China at least are concerned, the radical increase of China's postal rates on the heels of the withdrawal of the foreign post offices, does no conduce a feeling of granting concessions too rapidly.

The author's main contention as regards the mistake of American policy is that America gave Japan the opportunity to force loans in China. He considers the idea of close audit control, unworkable as it will not be effective at the place where it is most essential, namely at the bottom, and the expense entailed greater than the resultant benefit. However, the author considers two million gold dollars a month the maximum amount which China can make use of beneficially.

The author makes the point that the organization of credit in China must be assisted and he dwells on the fact that the disorders in China are largely due to the fact that nearly all wealth is tax free, the revenue being almost entirely taken from the poor. Thus, the principal wealth is in the fifty odd foreign treaty ports, and this is exempt from taxation because of extraterritoriality. One can't help wondering, however, how long the wealth would remain in these treaty ports if extraterritoriality were abolished.

The real problem of pulling China on her feet, says the author, cannot be attacked until the true opening of the country as carried out by cooperative effort between foreigners and Chinese; China must be made willing to concede something in return for wealth-making concessions; "China; who has most of her clever men, proscribed or living in the retirement of the extraterritorialized areas, urgently needs the help of all her sons."

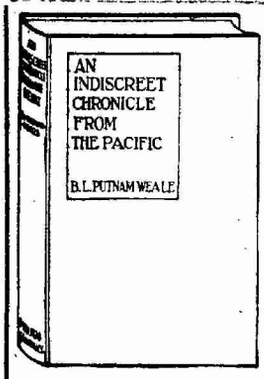
The Reconstruction of Religion

The Reconstruction of Religion. By Charles A Ellwood. New York: The Macmillan Company: 1922

PROFESSOR Charles A Ellwood, Ph. D., of the University of Missouri, writes of religion from what he terms "a sociological view." He starts out with the assertion that "a crisis confronts religion in the modern world". He believes that a religious revolution is in progress which will prove of greater moment than the Protestant Reformation. He claims that the crisis has been brought about by the failure of existing religion to adapt itself to science and democracy.

Professor Ellwood quite believes that religion is essential to human welfare and happiness, but he maintains that reconstruction is necessory or the world will soon become pagan. The author does not seem to acknowledge that reconstruction of religion has been and is very rapidly going on. It seems like very common knowledge that the religious views of today are very different from those, say, brought to America by the Pilgrims and Puritans three centuries ago, very different, even, from those of the grandfathers and fathers of the present generation.

Discounting the author's fear that a crisis stares religion in the face and that nothing is being done to avert it, the book is well worth reading for the suggestions it contains as to the possibilities for increased religious activity and participation in the daily lives of humanity.



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Shanghai Tientsin

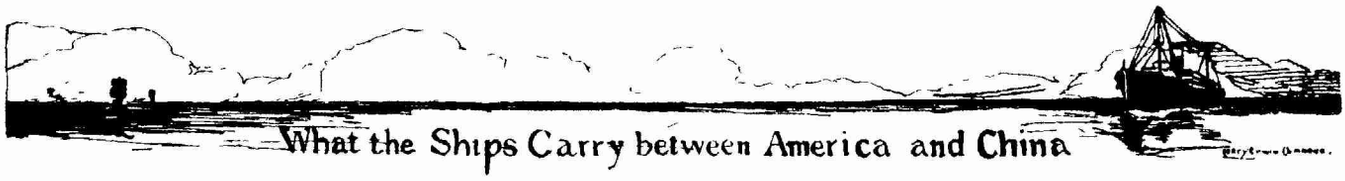
The Chinese Recorder for November

This month's Recorder represents in editorial and article many of the present day trends of Christianity as it is working itself out in China today. As a cross section of things and thoughts as they still are, we have alongside of one another a plea for the multitudes that toil and toil and yet are always hungry, an addition to the old, old discussion of what name in Chinese shall be used for God, some experiences out of the lives of individuals who are looking at Christianity with appraising eyes to see what effect it has on those friends who accept its obligations and a frank estimate of the lay leadership, educational institutions and the dangers of the institutionalized church. By their fruits shall we know the value of those principles for which so much is claimed.

H. B. L.

China's Exports to Foreign Countries in 1921 Amounted to Tls. 601,255,537

The report of the Chinese Maritime Customs for 1921 covering exports of Chinese produce to foreign countries which has just been issued shows exports to the amount of Tls. 601,255,537 an increase of Tls. 49,624,237 over the preceding year and an increase of Tls. 197,949,991 over 1913 the first full year before the European War. Excluding Hongkong which is purely a transhipping point, Japan led in the purchase of Chinese produce in 1921, the amount being Tls. 172,110,728. America was second with Tls. 89,541,816 and Great Britain third with Tls. 30,913,956. Hongkong, the British colony and trans-shipping point received Chinese produce to the amount of Tls. 152,874,077.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds, Bls. Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct Tael 1.17 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Kentucky, from U. S. A., October 20.

Iron Angles	Pls	2,356
Iron Channels	,,	28
Iron Sheets	,,	220
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	549
Wire Shorts	,,	340
Gum, Arabic	,,	10
Oil, Castor, Medicinal	,,	6
Paper, Cardboard	,,	724
Paper, Writing	,,	7
Sugar, Cube	,,	38
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Twine	,,	2
Paints, Unclassed	Galls	38
Clocks	Pcs	150
Fire-bricks	,,	840
Motor-cars	,,	2
Boots	Pairs	48
Canned Fruits	Doz	221
Canned Meats	,,	501
Canned Salmon	,,	40
Canned, Vegetables	,,	295
Handkerchiefs	,,	1,353
Hosiery	,,	129
Cigarettes	Mille	72,375
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	9,319

S. S. President Jefferson, from U. S. A., October 20

Embroidery Cotton	Pls	1
Apples Fresh	,,	6
Butter	,,	252
Flour, Wheat	,,	4,043
Fruits, Fresh	,,	9
Macaroni	,,	41
Vegetable, Fresh	,,	9
Canned, Fish	Doz.	120
Hats	,,	78
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	7,958
Cigarettes	Mille	42,450
Glass, Window, Coloured	Sq. ft	600
Glass, Plate, Silvered	,,	1,779
Glass, Plate, Unsilvered	,,	3,479

S. S. Empress of Russia, October 21. from U S A.,

Sheetings:

Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per sq. in.	Pcs	8 000
Cotton Flannel, Grey 32 in. by	Pcs	6 250
Flour, Wheat	Pls	1,600
Shoes	Pairs	529
Hats	Doz	6

S. S. Satsuma, October 18.

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls 45	Pls	148 17

To South Manchester

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls 25	Pls.	87.01

To Boston.

Oil, Wood	,,	433

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	630
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	485
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	2
Antimony Regulus	,,	2 352
Bristles	,,	150
Camphor	,,	119
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100.	,,	367
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	398
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	38
Hides, Buffalo	,,	278
Oil, Camphor	,,	408
Oil, Wood	,,	263
Rhubarb	,,	19
Wool, Sheep's	,,	973
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	87,600

S. S. Arizona Maru, October 20.

To Seattle

Oil, Wood	Pls	10,130

To Chicago.

Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	494

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Honan	Pls	2
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2

S. S. Nanking, October 26.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	30
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	1
Tea, Green;		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	112

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls 50	,,	50 87
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	11
Chinaware, Fine	,,	13
Musk	Taels	238

S. S. Diana Dollar, October 24. from U. S. A.,

Sheetings:

Grey, 11 lb	Pcs	2,000
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per sq. in	,,	680
Cotton Knitted Clothing, Raised	Pls	9
Iron Bar Ends	,,	413
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	270
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	3
Iron Pipes	,,	954
Iron Washers	,,	130
Iron, Wire Shorts	,,	3,390
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	162
Wire Shorts	,,	714
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,421
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	413
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,989
Paper, Cardboard	,,	714
Paper, Cigarette	Pls	176
Paper, Coated	,,	663
Paper, Printing	,,	563
Paper, Wax	,,	160
Paper, Writing	,,	6
Potash, Bichromate of	,,	17
Quebrache Extract	,,	504
Soda, Bisulphite of	,,	149
Soda, Caustic	,,	525
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,589
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	12
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,519
Oil, Kerosene in Bulk	Galls	53,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	35,000
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 62	Hk. Tls.	7,519

S. S. Korea Maru, October 23.

To San Francisco

Silk Piece Goods	Pls	0.80
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1 58
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	93
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	32

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 32	,,	32.18
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.56
Oil, Camphor, Refuse	,,	84
Straw Braid, White	,,	
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	4,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	72

To Seattle

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	9

To Newton

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls 35	Pls.	112 95
Other Ports, Bls. 2	,,	6
Silk Cocoons, Strippings:		
Shanghai, Bls 5	,,	15 10

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	27

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls	715
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	82
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	105
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	5

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls 8	,,	24 25

Silk Cocoons Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls 16	,,	51.51

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls 34	,,	34.32

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	,,	5 02

To Baltimore

Straw Braid, White	Pls	39

To South River

Other Ports, Bls 84	,,	356 65

To New York

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls 200	,,	201 22

Silk Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 135	,,	135 50

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	20 15
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	15.82
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	30 25
Bristles	,,	86 63
Straw Braid, White	,,	38
Skins, Clothing, Lamb.	Pcs.	309
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	6,700
Skins, Fitch	,,	436
Skins, Fox	,,	477
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	612
Skins, Kid	,,	428
Skins, Lamb	,,	4,710
Skins, Marmot	,,	12,351
Skins, Rabbit	,,	6,800

S. S. Welsh City, from U. S. A, October 25.

Timber:

Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	220,253
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	1,527,915
Softwood, Clear	,,	204,962

S. S. President, from U. S. A., October 27.

Iron Angles	Pls.	272
Iron Pipes	,,	30
Apples, Fresh	,,	13
Butter	,,	47
Canned Fruits	,,	240
Carbon, Black	,,	218
Coffee	,,	13
Cheese	,,	33
Fruits, Dried	,,	15
Hay	,,	90
Lead, Red	,,	118
Lead, White	,,	128
Leather, Sole	,,	163
Macaroni	,,	30
Milk	,,	229
Milk, Evaporated	,,	478
Onions	,,	150
Oranges Fresh	,,	5
Packings, Unclassed	,,	21
Paper, Cardboard	,,	456
Paper, Pasteboard	,,	258
Canned Fish	Doz.	984
Canned Meats	,,	47
Hosiery	,,	57
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	26,380
Paints, Unclassed	,,	400
Bath-tubs	Pcs	70
Lemons, Fresh	,,	41,250
Oilcloth	,,	450
Motor-cars	,,	3
Typewriters	,,	24
Cigarettes	Mille	30,500
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	84,587

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan in Manchuria

References: Pp. 3-5.

Questions: 1. What is the point of view of the writer of this article? 2. What is said to be the feeling in Peking as to Japan and Manchuria? 3. What is the status of Japan in Manchuria? 4. When did Japan first get a hold in Manchuria? 5. Where is the South Manchuria Railway Zone? 6. Of what significance is the discussion of Japanese Post Offices in this zone? 7. Is Japan satisfied with Manchuria alone? 8. Of what importance is the case of the Standard Oil Co., and General Sun? 9. What percent of the export and import trade of Manchuria does Japan have? 10 What comparison does the writer make as to the conditions in Manchuria under Japanese and under Chinese control? 11. Why is the Harbin district of importance to Japan? 12. What is the significance of the Harbin P. O. Money Order remittances? 13. What is the importance of the Harbin-Changchun branch of the C. E. Railway? 14. What is the capitalization of the South Manchuria railway? 15. What are the two types of expansion that a country may follow? 16. Show how both China and Japan have followed these in the past.

Topic 2: The League of Nations and the Opium Traffic

References: P. 3.

Questions: 1. Why is the League interested in the Opium traffic? 2. Who is the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London? 3. Who has recently been the Minister to London? Where is he now? 4. What did Mr. Chu have to say regarding the opium question in China? 5. Is opium consumption in China growing greater or smaller at present? Account for this.

Topic 3: New Agencies and China

References: Pp. 1-2, 38.

Questions: 1. What is the difference between the *Associated Press* and *Reuters Service*? 2. Of what political and commercial importance are news agencies? 3. Why are the Americans not satisfied with present conditions in gathering and distributing news from and to China? 4. Of what interest is this question to Chinese?

Topic 4: Chinese Friendship for the United States?

References: Pp.20-25.

Questions: 1. What seems to be the main ideas held by Mr. Hart in this article? 2. What significance does he attach to the views expressed in the *Ching Pao*? 3. Analyse the views of this paper. 4. Do you agree with Mr. Hart's ideas? Why?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Arrest of Minister Lo and Dr. F. C. Tong.

References? Pp.2,32,34,36.

Questions: 1. What is said to be the attitude of Tsao Kun over the Lo affair? 2. Did the President or the Speaker have any authority to arrest Mr. Lo? 3. How do such incidents as these arrests affect foreign opinion, and the suggested abolition of extra-territoriality? 4. What reasons are given by President Li for his action in regard to Minister Lo? 5. What is the present condition of the Cabinet in Peking?

Topic 2: Conditions in Kwangtung

References: Pp.36.

Questions: 1. Why has martial law been proclaimed in Canton? 2. What is the financial situation there at present? 3. What is Mr. Y. S. Sun said to be now planning?

Topic 3: The Fear of Foreign Intervention.

References: Pp. 14, 16, 18, 36.

Questions: 1. Discuss carefully the opening sentence of Mr. Jowe's article. 2. Of what significance was the mass meeting of foreigners in Hankow a few weeks ago? 3. What is meant by the statement: "Provinces are now the fiefs of military lords—"? 4. Who are held to be responsible for the banditry in China? 5. Of what importance is the Chinese Chamber of Commerce *re* this matter? 6. Name and discuss their program of reform.

Topic 4: Chekiang Flood Relief.

References: P. 12.

Questions: 1. In what part of Chekiang are there flood sufferers? 2. How long ago were there floods? 3. How is President Li showing his interest in the flood sufferers? 4. What means are being used to aid the victims?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Labor Situation of Pootung.

References: P. 2.

Questions: 1. Where is Pootung, and what is its importance? 2. How is the labor situation as regards labor organizations analysed? 3. What are the arguments for careful organization of labor organizations? 4. What is said to be an important difference between the textile and tobacco industries along this line?

Topic 2: China's Financial Problems.

References: Pp. 6,8,10,12. Also the *Review* for last week.

Questions: 1. What are the two classes of loans referred to? 2. When was the first foreign loan contracted? 3. What is the salt surplus, and how has it been "ear-marked"? 4. What is the Internal Debts Consolidation Service? 5. On what is the Boxer Indemnity secured? 6. What is the difference between Secured and Unsecured domestic and foreign loans? 7. What is the total indebtedness of the Chinese government? 8. How much is the government actually receiving from the provinces with which to meet its obligations for monthly expenses, and domestic and foreign debts? 9. Account for this state of affairs?

Note: In connection with Commerce and Finance, Topic 1 under International Affairs should also be studied.

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Far Eastern American Bar Association

President's Annual Address

Gentlemen of the Association:

One of the duties of the President of this body is to review those occurrences of the closing year which are of special interest to its membership, and particularly those affecting the courts and the legal profession in this part of the world. The past year has been unusually fruitful in such occurrences. The Washington Conference, several of whose plenary sessions it was my privilege to attend, and which was so productive of important results for this region, took action of special interest to all lawyers in China in providing for the appointment of a Commission to investigate and report upon native legal and judicial conditions here. The commencement of the Commission's task has been postponed, at the request of the Chinese Government, until next autumn, but when it does come, this Association should be able to render it considerable assistance in gathering correct and reliable information. The problem with which the Commission is to deal is primarily a lawyers' problem and the advice and experience of the foreign lawyers, already in China, should prove helpful to the Commission.

Two cases before the Supreme Court during the year related to the work of the United States Court for China and in each, that Court's jurisdiction was upheld. The first, [1] decided January 3, 1922, has a direct bearing on the court's probate jurisdiction, it being an action, commenced in the District of Columbia, against a consul, whose authority in such cases, derives from the same source as the court's. The second case [2] was an application for a writ of *certiorari* to bring up for review a judgment of the Court of Appeals affirming a conviction, for contempt by the United States Court for China. The application was filed in August, during vacation, and dismissed upon the reopening of the court in October.

A curious official slip, affecting the administration of the same court, was happily corrected by the Attorney General in an opinion [3] filed on February 8 of the present year, recognizing and accepting the court's decrees of adoption. Such an opinion would not have been necessary but for the fact that some three years ago a vice consul in China wrote to the Department of State inquiring as to the validity of the decree of adoption of a child then living in his district. Had the inquiry been made of the United States attorney for China, or subsequently referred to him, the matter could have been settled by a reference to the numerous decisions of the court on that subject. The communication, however, ultimately fell into the hands of a law clerk who, unfortunately was wholly unfamiliar with those decisions or with extraterritorial law and practice. Not finding a specific grant of jurisdiction to adopt, and ignoring the broad grant of jurisdiction in all civil cases, he wrote an opinion, which actually passed the reluctant scrutiny of a superior, denying such jurisdiction. Of course the decrees of a court cannot be nullified in any such manner. But the effect on the uninformed public, particularly as regards decrees previously rendered, was clearly harmful and it was one of the first subjects which I took up with the Department of Justice on my visit home last year. I found the Department officials quite ready to consider it and, once their attention was called to the matter, to remove any impression that the judgments of the United States Court for China may lawfully be reviewed by any other authority than the Appellate Court.

Another matter which I was able to have readjusted while in Washington was the court's fee bill. Ever since its organization it had been working under a fee schedule promulgated for the consular courts in 1864. This had long been ridiculously inadequate, especially as compared with that of other extraterritorial courts, but repeated efforts to secure a change by legislative enactment proved fruitless. In Washington, however, I succeeded in having the matter laid before the President, who, in the organic act, [4] is empowered to make changes in the fee schedule, and who acted with gratifying promptness in approving and promulgating the one which I had prepared. A long step has thus been taken toward making the court self supporting.

I was also able to secure some valuable contributions to our library from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. One of the notable achievements of that worthy institution is the publication of a large number of valuable works on International Law, including a reprint of some of the standard but rare classics in that subject. The Endowment supplies its publications to libraries of accredited standing upon certain conditions and I was fortunate enough to have our court library made a full beneficiary. A list of the books thus far obtained under this arrangement is appended. They are housed in a separate portion of the library, whose usefulness is greatly enhanced by acquiring most of the standard works on the law of nations. In this connection I desire to remind the Association of the importance of renewing the policy of insurance on the library which it has been carrying for several years past, it being contrary to governmental practice to carry insurance.

It was my privilege to represent this Association at the Conference of Bar Association Delegates held in Washington on February 23 and 24 of this year to consider the raising of standards for admission to the bar. It was the occasion for the gathering of some of the best minds in our profession and for some very illuminating discussions of legal education. Before adjournment the Conference adopted a resolution [5] recommending two years of law school study as a prerequisite to admission to the bar.

1. Cunningham v. Rogers, II Extraterritorial Cases, 197.
2. Fleming v. U. S.
3. *In re* Jurisdiction of the United States Court for China, II Extraterritorial Cases, 100.
4. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 3934, sec. 9.
5. See its Proceedings, 143.

This brings me to the subject of standards in this jurisdiction which, I believe, the time has now come to raise as nearly as possible to the same level as at home. Moreover, I think we should require of all candidates for admission, whether previously admitted elswhere or not, an examination on the law peculiar to this jurisdiction.

The rendering of the court's decisions available to the bar and the public in book form,—a goal toward which I had been working for a long time—was realized early in the year by distributing the first volume of Extraterritorial Cases. This contains the decisions down to June of 1920. Those appearing since then are now nearly sufficient to fill half of a volume. But before its preparation can be undertaken there should be an increase in the court's clerical staff. Volume one was put thru the press by the undersigned at a time when he was crowded with his regular work. The increase of the latter makes a repetition of that impossible.

Needed Legislation.

For the expansion of the court's business has been such as to render inadequate all preexisting equipment. Up to February 25, 1914, when I assumed charge of the court, only 375 cases had been commenced. Now the number has grown to practically 2000, with new cases almost every day. Business in the outside districts has grown correspondingly, necessitating longer terms there but the situation in Shanghai seems to require almost continuous sessions. The simple truth is that the work has grown beyond the capacity of one individual and some relief must be found or the business cannot be disposed of. I have averaged more than eight working hours each dry, including holidays, since July, and the work is still behind.

One very simple solution would be the enlargement of the Commissioner's jurisdiction. If it were made equal to that of the Court Commissioner for Alaska, it would include civil cases up to $1000, U. S. currency, criminal cases involving a jail sentence, preliminary and final orders in administration cases, and, in the absence of the Judge, preliminary injunctions. Such an exercise of jurisdiction by the Commissioner would materially relieve the court and would enable it to devote its attention exclusively to the more important cases. Legislation is also needed to render assault cases in the outside districts cognizable by consuls, the possible penalty at present being beyond the limit of their jurisdiction.

The passage of the China Trade Act, [6] which recognizes the United States Court for China as a "Federal District Court" and which promises so much for the expansion of American business, is a good example of what can be accomplished by concentrated effort in the way of legislation.

Our Association is now entering upon the ninth year of its existence. At its inception the local membership was neither extensive nor cohesive and the members expressed the desire that, in the interests of harmony. I should accept the Presidency. They have since done me the honor of reelecting me annually; but, aside from the growing burden of judicial work which renders it impossible for me to give to the Presidency the time which it requires, the conditions which led me to accept the office in the first place no longer exist. There is now a strong and solidified local membership of more than thirty, with about an equal number outside of Shanghai. There should be no difficulty of finding among this number excellent material for the Presidency and I will ask you to relieve me from further service in that office.

I shall always retain a deep interest in the welfare of the Association which I had a share in founding, and whatever I can further do to promote its interests will be gladly done. I see in it great possibilities of good in maintaining a high standard for the bar and in affording material assistance to the court. In retiring now after eight years as President I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Association for its expression of confidence in reelecting me so often and for the loyal support which it has always given me.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
President.

December 4, 1922.

6. Act of September 19, 1922, 44 U. S. Stats. at Large.

In the U. S. Court for China

RAMONA HARDER,
Plaintiff,
vs.
ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1993
Civil No. 713
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China
November 28, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to not fy him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentie h day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOB NGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.
BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 4, 1922, Cause No 1017, Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al. Motion to dissolve injunction and dismiss action.
" 4, " " " 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd., Inc; Motion for return to plaintiff of bond.
" 4 " " " 1930 Shing Pei Wo v. Journa of Commerce Press; Application for approval of contract of sale.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 5, 1922, Cause No 1936, U. S. v Emma Wallace, alias Madame Isis; preliminary hearing.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 2, 1922, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co; judgment for plaintiff.
" 2, " " " 1379 Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd. Inc; order.
" 4, " " " 1017 Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al. passed.
" 4, " " " 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reids Ltd, Inc; order granting motion.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec 4, 1922, Cause No. 1991, Credit Foncier D'Extreme-Orient v. W. H. Tenney; order of dismissal.
" 5, " " " 1935, U S v. Emma Wallace, alias Madame Isis defendant's plea to the jurisdiction sustained; discharged.

UNITED STATES v. RALPH S. BOYD

(*Cause No. 1847; decided September 4, 1922.*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **False Pretenses:** *Evidence.* The statutory provision requiring written evidence of the false pretenses under which money is obtained, applied.
2. ID.: ID.: There must be evidence not only that the representations complained of were false, but also that the accused had reason to believe them so, that they were made before the money was delivered and that the offended party relied thereon.
3. ID.: *Evidence* reviewed and found insufficient to establish these elements.

Leonard G. Husar, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, for the accused.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in this cause charges that the defendant

> "on or about the 14th day of February, A. D. 1922, at the city of Shanghai, Republic of China and within the jurisdiction of the above named court, and before the filing of this information, with intent to defraud the Provincial Mint of Hunan Province of its property, did, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly, falsely and feloniously represent and pretend to one, Chang Yi-pong, then and there Director of said Provincial Mint of Hunan Province and then and there the legally authorized agent of said Provincial Mint of Hunan Province to transact all of its business, that he, the said Ralph S. Boyd and the R. S. Boyd & Co., Ltd. of which he was President, had twenty thousand (20 000) piculs of Copper Ingots belonging to him and said R S. Boyd & Co., Ltd. and which were then and there stored in a godown or warehouse in the city of Shanghai and ready for immediate shipment and delivery; and the said Chang Yi-pong, then and there believing said false pretenses and representations and being deceived thereby, was induced by reason of such false pretenses and representations so made as aforesaid by the said Ralph S. Boyd to pay and did pay to said Ralph S. Boyd the sum of Thirty Thousand Taels (Tls. 30,000.00), the personal property of said Provincial Mint of Hunan Province."

It appears from the evidence that two days after the date above mentioned, viz. February 16, 1922, the complaining witness, in behalf of the Hunan Provincial Mint, and the defendant, in behalf of R. S. Boyd & Co., entered into a contract by which it was agreed that the latter "will sell to the Hunan Provincial Mint and the Hunan Provincial Mint agree to buy from R. S. Boyd & Co. Ltd., 20,000 piculs of copper ingots" etc. The price fixed was Tls. 29.10 or a total of Tls. 582,000.

Paragraph 6 provided as follows:

> "After the contract has been signed the buyer will deposit Tls.30,000 (one week approved bank order R. S. B.) with the seller which shall be retained to apply against the last shipments."

This sum of Tls. 30,000 (about 5% of the total contract price) was paid on the day following the signing of the contract and was in the form of a native bank order payable to defendant's company and was deposited, he says, to its order and drawn out from time to time on its checks. It is this sum which defendant is accused of having obtained under false pretenses.

It will be seen that the information contains two distinct charges, (1) that defendant made false representations and (2) that the complaining witness acted thereon in paying over the money. As regards the first, the specific charge is that defendant represented that he and his company "had 20,000 piculs of copper ingots *belonging* to him and said R. S. Boyd & Co. Ltd., and which were then and there

Assignments for Hearing:

January 2, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1179, C. H. Wang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co, Inc.

,, 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No 1473, The Russian Economic society v The Liberty Club.

,, 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd v. The Liberty Club

,, 4, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd v. Green Star Steamship Corporation

,, 4, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.

,, 5, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No 1849, Edward Johnson v. Margaret T. Crane.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 29, 1922, Cause No. 563, Schnabel, Gaumer & Co v. Garland Steamship Corporation; receipt.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co; amended complaint.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1993, Harder v. Harder; marshal's return of summons.

Dec. 1, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v Charles Stone; answer to petition of second intervenor

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reids Limited, Inc; motion and notice.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1977, Alfred Kohlberg, Inc v. A. F. Thane & Co; amended petition.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; defendant's brief.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1388, Weil v. Wright; defendant's brief.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1987, In re George A. Heyburn's will; statements.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1994, Bong Cho Ching v. The Far Eastern Trading Co. Inc; petition; summons issued.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1995, U. S. v. LaGosh; affidavit; warrant issued.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1996, U. S. v. Emma Wallace, alias Madame Isis; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1958, Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; replication.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1868, U. S. v. Hickey; marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1910, U. S. v. Nelson; marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1911, U. S v Hickey; marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1926, U. S v. Armstrong; marshal's return of final commitment.

, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1965, U. S. v. Theyken; marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1974, U. S v. Antido; marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1975, In re guardianship of Wallace Dean Hayes, a minor; bond of guardian; letters of guardianship.

stored in a godown or warehouse in the city of Shanghai and ready for immediate shipment and delivery."

The only support for this charge is the testimony of Mr. T. C. Yu who says that on the night of February 16 when the contract was signed he acted as interpreter for the complaining witness and

"A I asked Mr. Boyd, 'Do you have this copper'?
Q What then?
A He said, 'Yes, I have spot goods' means stock goods, ready and I asked him again, 'How much you have?' and he said '20,000 piculs.'
Q Did he say where he had it?
A Yes, I ask him where it is, he said in warehouse in Yangtzepoo godown. He says this, I have told Gen. Chang before, that is the reason I can sell cheap because in the first place I own it . . . 20,000 piculs. He says, it is ready for shipment, I will ship it as contracted for at a stipulated time."

But another Chinese witness (Wong Zu Koh) testifies:

"A I remember one or two days after signing the contract.
Q Gen. Chang spoke to Mr. Tsao in Chinese
A He said 'Where will your company get the copper?'
Q Did Mr. Tsao make any reply to that?
A Mr. Tsao laughed at him. He says 'That is our business' and he put me outside. He did not want to pay me a commission."

But surely General Chang would not have asked such a question if he had already been informed and believed that defendant or his company *owned* the copper.

Defendant when examined as to the occasion referred to by Mr. Yu, testified:

"Q Did you state at any time during this conversation that you owned this copper?
A No.
Q Are you quite sure of that?
A Absolutely sure.
Q Were you asked at any time whether you owned the copper?
A We were never asked
Q Was there anything to indicate that the plaintiff here and his representatives expected that you owned this copper?
A Absolutely nothing at all.
Q What really was the nature of this transaction that you were handling?
A In what way do you mean?
Q Were you selling your own goods or some one else's goods? What was the transaction?
A It was a case w ere we were buying the goods in the market here and selling to other people, not acting exactly as brokers but very similar to it, protecting ourselves by not telling who the brokers were; we were practically acting as brokers.
Q Did they ask you whether the copper was ready for shipment?
A They asked me if we could make shipment of the first lot by the 22nd.
Q Did they at that time request the 20,000 piculs at once?
A No not more than 5,000 piculs at one time.
Q Did you have 5,000 piculs which were ready for shipment?
A Yes." (p. 15)

The contract itself seems to corroborate defendant in this. It is not, as we have seen, a contract of sale *in presenti*, as would naturally have been the case had it been framed on the assumption that defendant already owned the copper. Instead he merely undertakes that he "will sell" and the complaining witness "agrees to buy." Again, readiness for "immediate shipment and delivery" is not required but on the contrary defendant is given nearly a week for the first delivery and more than five weeks for the last. That present ownership is not contemplated seems also implied from the clause (4) providing damages "should the seller not be able to deliver." Finally it seems highly improbable on its face that defendant should represent his company or himself as actually *owning* nearly Tls. 600,000. worth of copper.

(To be continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9.30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23.30
Nansiang ... d		7 28	7 45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02
Soochow .. .. d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih .. .. d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 16			2 38
Changchow d	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38			3.42
Tanyang d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38					—
Chinkiang . d	10 31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33					5 34
Nanking . . a	12 30	14 21			15 43	19 35		20 02					7 20
Pukow d					17 05								9 30
Hsuchowfu . d					1 16	T P. L						T P. L	19 40
Tsinanfu d					9 38	II day						II day	9 6 00
Tientsin Central a					18 05								15 25
Do d					18 15								16 16
Tientsin East a					18 25	P M L						P M L	—
Do d					18 55								—
Peking a					22 06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking . d.											10 15		5 50
Tientsin East a										P M L	13 35	P M L	—
Do d.											14 00		9 14
Tientsin Central a											14 10		10.00
Do d											14 20		10.00
Tsinanfu . . d										T P. L	22 21	T P. L	19 43
Hsuchowfu . d										II day	2 6 31	II day	5 28
Pukow . . a.											14 30		16 15
Nanking . . d.					7 49		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15	23 00
Chinkiang . d					9 26		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0 52
Tanyang d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18 03	19 26	—
Changchow . d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46	2.41
Wusih . . d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52	3.53
Soochow . d		8.21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4.38
Nansiang . d	8 15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14 27	16 03	17.45	18 18	18.40	20 35	—		6 26
Shanghai North a	8.42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14 55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23.50	1 15	Shanghai North d	6.00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23.10	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12 55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18.35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40	Tientungan . d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23.15	0 40
Tientungan d	7.16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15 52	17 16	18 41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1 46	Kiangwan . d	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22	0 47
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17 20	18.45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0.25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9.35	11 00	12 25	13.50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	.	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	.	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.33*
Sunghiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	.	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehzah .....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16 56	----	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.2*
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.33*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.56*	*11.56*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Klangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10 47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.31	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.